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Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 15 and 16.

Soviet Air Raid on Berlin? Play Spaces Get Funds; Nazi Press Accuses U. S.

The World's Day—August 8, 1941

Air and Sea: Raids on Berlin Possibly Red

Russian air raids on Berlin were believed to have taken place during the night. Berlin admitted planes raided the capital, but London denied that they were British. [Page 6.]

British bombers attacked targets in Western Germany, principally at Essen, Dortmund and Hamm.

Battle of the Atlantic was seen officially in London as turning in Britain's favor as sinkings reached a new low figure. [Page 1.]

The liner Georgic, widely-known former passenger carrier of the White Star line, was reported by the Admiralty to have been damaged.

New England: White Funds for Play Areas

A $125,000 system of play spaces for Boston's crowded districts was assured today when Judge Frederick R. Dillon of Probate Court approved use of George Robert White funds for this purpose. [Page 2.]

Dealer conferences were held on the gasoline situation as insurance companies relaxed restrictions on "doubling up" in motor cars. [Page 4.]

Giant fire truck known as "the elephant," with 125-foot aerial ladder, was given first day's trial in Boston. [Details and picture: Page 2.]

Plans to make permanent a recent enlargement of the Federal District Court at Boston were approved by a Congressional committee. [Page 5.]

Dr. Carl Raymond Woodward of Rutgers University was named President of Rhode Island State College. [Page 2.]

The Massachusetts Federation of Labor voted to support "any steps thought wise by the Administration," to get aid to nations resisting Hitler. [Page 1.]

Germany: Press Accuses U. S. of Coercion

Newspaper broadsides in the Berlin press charged the United States with coercing Central and South American countries into granting the United States 121 naval and air bases.

Germany ordered all United States citizens to report property owned within the Reich by Oct. 1. [Page 1.]

Secretary of State Hull accused Germany of attempting to extend its sway in the Western Hemisphere. [Page 7.]

Washington: Morgenthau Would Cut Exemptions

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, testifying before the Senate Finance Committee, asked Congress to tax millions of additional persons with small incomes by cutting personal income tax exemptions and to stiffen other taxes on married couples, corporations and others. [Page 8.]

Ralph A. Bard, Acting Secretary of the Navy, said that unless labor and management settle their dispute at Kearny, N. J., shipyards, "steps must be taken which will in one way or another" get production resumed there. [Page 8.]

The daylight saving bill, giving the President power to proclaim daylight time to save electrical energy for defense, probably will not be reported out of the House Interstate Commerce Committee until after Labor Day, Chairman Lea reported.

The Securities Commission sent to Congress recommendations for a broad overhauling and simplification of the Federal Securities Laws. [Financial Page.]

Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, warned of temporary unemployment for 2,000,000 workers during the readjustment of American industry from peace to wartime production in a statement to newspapermen supplementing his testimony before the House Banking Committee. [Page 8.]

Lincoln MacVeagh of Connecticut was confirmed by the Senate to be Minister to Iceland. He had been Minister to Greece.

The House Rivers and Harbors Committee approved the $285,000,000 St. Lawrence seaway and the $160,000,000 Florida ship canal for inclusion in an omnibus rivers and harbors bill soon to be submitted to Congress.

Middle East: RAF Sets Fires at Augusta

Attacks on Italian Sicily by the RAF were reported by the British to have set fires on a submarine jetty at the port of Augusta.

Bombing of Cyprus, British-owned island off the Syrian coast, was reported by the British.

Axis air attacks on Suez Canal zone resulted in 23 fatalities and 23 persons injured, the Egyptian Government admitted.

Russia: Berlin Reports Nazi Advance

Fresh German advance at the south end of the front toward Odessa and the Black Sea was reported from Berlin. [Page 7.]

Russians reported holding the Nazi forces around Smolensk and to the north around Leningrad.

Russians repudiated the enormous figures of war prisoners announced by the Germans to have been taken in Russia. They put their own losses at 600,000 and the Germans' at 1,500,000.

In the Orient: Japan Charges 'Encirclement'

Koh Ishii, Japanese Cabinet Information Bureau spokesman, made the first formal Government charges that his country was being militarily and economically encircled by the United States, Britain, China, and the Netherlands Indies. [Page 6.]

At Saigon, French Indo-China, part of the Japanese naval squadron which covered the landing of men and equipment had left but whether it has quit Indo-China waters was not known.

National: Timken Strike Agreement Reached

Columbus, Ohio (AP)—Federal Mediator John L. Conner announced that an agreement was reached for settlement of the C. I. O. Steel Workers Organizing Committee strike at the Timken Roller Bearing Company's Columbus plant. The agreement, he said, must be ratified by the union's local membership.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

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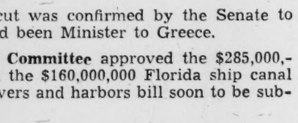
Weather Predictions



Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

State Labor Asks Highest Army Strength

Unanimous vote in convention indorses all measures necessary to delivery of war aid.

Maximum efficiency for the United States Army was indorsed today by the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor on the final day of its 56th annual convention.

The Federation also voted for whatever means were necessary to insure foreign delivery of implements of war being made here.

Nicholas P. Morrissey was re-elected President and Kenneth I. Taylor was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent without opposition.

The vote on the war resolution was unanimous. Discussion touched only technicalities. The resolution adopted was this:

Whereas, A victory of the Axis Powers in the present war would constitute a fatal blow to Democracy all over the world, and

Whereas, From their internal actions the German and Italian Governments have demonstrated they are savage enemies of organized labor, and

Whereas, Only with a defeat of the Axis can there be any hope that various social gains, painfully established since the last war, can be maintained; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention call on the national government to take any steps thought wise by the Administration, with the advice and consent of the Congress, acting on the advice of the United States Army Chief of Staff, the Secretary of the Navy and other responsible agencies, to keep at its maximum efficiency the United States Army, Navy and defense program; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention urge and will support whatever action is deemed necessary by the Administration to make sure that American aid reaches its intended destination, and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention pledge itself to the moral unity demanded by an unlimited national emergency, and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the American Federation of Labor, to the constituent members of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor and to the President, and members of the Congress of the United States.

Debate Mild

By contrast with last year when the Federation took an early stand for aid to Britain over much opposition, this year's debate proved mild. Pointing out the change, John J. Kearney, President of the Boston Central Labor Union, told the delegates that the Communists had switched.

"At our last convention a certain group of delegates had an en-

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

Secrecy Guards British Ships

International

London Headquarters in Action

Upper: From this subterranean radio room signals are sent to and received from all ships in the Atlantic. Position of every ship is known at all times. Inset: Some of the British sea captains who are playing a vital role in the Battle of the Atlantic. They were photographed at the secret headquarters whence all moves on Britain's side of the battle are directed. These men command the ships of the convoys that brave submarines, mines, surface raiders, and bombing planes to get the "tools" to Britain. Lower: In a deep subterranean operations room these women are on duty day and night at teleprinters which transmit signals to and receive them from naval bases all over Britain. The women are members of the Women's Reserve Naval Service.

British Ship Losses in July Touch Low Figure for Year

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AP)—First Lord of the Admiralty A. V. Alexander disclosed last night that convoys, planes, and patrols in the North Atlantic had cut British shipping losses in July to the lowest figure in more than a year.

Although Mr. Alexander did not give specific figures, he declared that "the month of July is the best we have had since I have been at the Admiralty." He took office with the Churchill Government on May 12, 1940.

Previously the lowest month under Mr. Alexander was January, 1941, when 306,002 tons of British, Allied, and neutral shipping were sunk. June, 1941, was the next lowest with 329,296.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Information disclosed that the White Star liner Georgic had been damaged by "enemy" action.

There were no troops aboard the 27,759-ton passenger liner at the time, the announcement said, and all crewmen were reported safe except one. Neither the time nor the place where the damage occurred was disclosed.

German Sinkings

BERLIN, Aug. 8 (AP)—The German High Command today claimed destruction of 59,500 tons of British shipping in recent submarine action and air raids within the past 24 hours.

Axis Ships Aid Allies

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP)—Three Axis passenger liners totaling 21,604 tons have been captured by the British and Netherlands and are in the service of the Allies, shipping circles said. They were identified as follows:

Essen, German, 5,158 tons, captured by the Dutch in the East Indies and renamed the Terkoelei.

Esquilino, Italian, 8,657 tons, captured by the British near Aden and renamed Empire Governor.

Franken, German, 7,789 tons, captured by the Dutch in East Indies and renamed the Wangi Wangi.

Finnish Ships Held

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AP)—Reuters said today that 12 Finnish ships, totaling about 30,000 tons, had been detained in British ports throughout the Empire since the break in British-Finnish diplomatic relations.

Roosevelt-Churchill 'Talk' Also Has Axis Heads 'at Sea'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 — Whether or not President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill actually are meeting today at sea, as baffled newspapers over the world are hinting, the fact remains that the simultaneous unexplained absence of the heads of the two great democracies in the midst of wartime already has added a footnote to history, and caused a conversational subject so widespread that it may have important afterresults in propaganda value.

Meeting or not, the linking of the names of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill in everybody's mouth, helps to identify them as well as the aims of Great Britain and the United States. Many persons who are personally doubtful whether any such meeting is occurring, wish it were so, if only for the propaganda value involved. And some of this propaganda value is evident even though the meeting does not occur. Maybe that is why nobody denies it.

The widely touted conferences of Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini in some remote mountain fastness, where they lay unannounced plans for international co-operation have gathered all the more terror from their very uncertainty and secrecy.

This situation is being duplicated, in effect, in reverse. Now it is the heads of the democracies who are going through mysterious actions. Are they really meeting? Nobody knows! It is even more baffling than anything Hitler or Mussolini ever thought up. The two leaders have just disappeared. With them, morevor, have disappeared on the American side the top-ranking military, aviation, and naval officers. They are all absent from this City. Where are they? Well—and the whole world speculates.

Even more subtle and effective in its propaganda value than a meeting on a mountain top is a meeting in thin air—a meeting that will remain baffling and that will account for unceasing rumors even if the participants now attempt to deny that they have met. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill are too good play-actors, in all probability, to deny such a parley and the Nazis and Fascists who never believe anything anyway, certainly will not believe that their enemies have not come together.

As a war of nerves, the disappearing act of Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt ranks before the new propaganda "V" campaign.

As a matter of fact, whoever is thinking the thing up on the American end is throwing in some wonderful stage setting and ingenious ideas. The following men are away from their Washington headquarters on undisclosed missions:

Gen. George C. Marshall, the Army's Chief of Staff.

Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations.

Maj. Gen. Henry A. Arnold, Chief of the Army air forces.

Are these men gathering in a secret naval rendezvous or on some remote ocean-girt island with a similar batch of British military experts, while Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill shake each other's hands and lay devious plots for the ensnarement of the quaking Axis powers?

Well, it is not the democracies' work! Let Adolf and Benito have their old mountain top. Winston and Franklin have found something better—a war conference in a vacuum.

Reich Eyes U. S. Property; British Warning to Japan; Nazi Supplies Rule Vichy

Industry in Unoccupied France dependent on German raw materials to keep running.

By Arno Dosch-Fleurot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Aug. 8—The meeting between Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan and Gen. Maxime Weygand, expected as the African pro-consul arrived here today, comes at an extraordinarily critical moment in the counsels of Vichy.

The German pressure, indicated in the decree announced here Aug. 5 ordering General Weygand to submit all questions of general policy to the Vice-Premier, is being more and more felt by the Vichy Government.

Moreover, the economic state of the country—the serious shortage of raw materials—is playing directly into the hands of those who demand more collaboration with the conqueror.

On account of war conditions, including the blockade, raw materials necessary for most branches of industry are only obtainable from, or with the aid and consent of, Germany.

Industries in both Occupied and Unoccupied France, which, under the limited collaboration, were beginning to get under way and to absorb the unemployed, are threatened with closing down again from lack of materials.

This is regarded in some quarters as a serious argument for intensifying economic collaboration with the Reich.

Will that be all? The Paris newspapers which sympathize with the wishes of the occupying forces have laid down a barrage for more and closer collaboration, beyond the economic sphere.

The only known step taken outside of economics, however, has been the opening of a Nation-wide campaign of mass meetings for the recruitment of volunteers to form a French legion to fight alongside the German, Rumanian, Finnish and Hungarian armies and the Italian, Spanish, Slovakian, and other legions in the crusade against Bolshevism—which is the aspect to the German-Soviet war emphasized here.

There are no indications of any other developments so far.

In North Africa, the American supplies of foods and other commodities landed at Casablanca have been much appreciated by the native population, as well as by the French Government which has been unable itself to provide for certain needs.

The charge often repeated by the Paris newspapers that the principal activity of the United States Ambassador Admiral William D. Leahy, in Vichy is to prevent collaboration with Germany, has been made again.

At the same time violent attacks have been made in these newspapers against Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles for his outspoken criticism of the French-Japanese Indo-China accord. Le Matin accuses Mr. Welles of a "gratuitous insult," and the Paris Midi asks: "Is Roosevelt preparing for new occupations?"

In this connection the question

Continued on Page 6, Column 2

U. S. policy on Vichy takes armistice terms into account: Page 21

By a Staff Artist

The Red Front

Black arrows show the farthest points of German advance in Russia, the southernmost arrow indicating the main center of the new attack toward Odessa and the Black Sea.

Germans capture 30,000 in Ukraine: Page 7.

Soviet Role: Control Center In New Peace?

By Argus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Russia, having joined the list of anti-Nazi powers, is to participate shortly in a London conference of allied governments.

The significance of this announcement is not immediately clear because the whole question of Russia's place in the community of nations is not clear.

Yet, notwithstanding all doubts and uncertainties the future peace and security of the world cannot be considered apart from the role that the Muscovite Empire is to play in the new order.

In considering so large a question as a new order for the world, one cannot limit one's horizon to the fact that in 1918 and for several years afterwards the Communists, who had seized the Government in Moscow, abandoned the concept of Russian nationalism and launched their abortive plan for world revolution. Nor can the view be restricted to the fact that during 1939, 1940 and even the beginning of 1941 the present precarious Russian dictatorship was signing a succession of accords with the Nazi chieftain.

These events, all happening within a brief couple of decades, may be merely a short episode in the long history of the slow-mov-

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

London's policy in East seen dependent upon closest co-operation with United States.

BERLIN, Aug. 8 (AP) — A decree appearing in the Official Gazette today requires the United States, its possessions, and all United States citizens to report property owned by them within Germany to Treasury officials before Oct. 1.

Included under the classification of property are all real estate, securities, legal tender claims against persons living within Germany, business licenses, patents, copyrights, and property used by businesses in conducting branches in Germany or used by anyone practicing professionally in Germany.

Hull says Nazis look to New World for conquest: Page 7.

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 8—Following further consultations with Washington, the British Government is taking a stronger line not only toward any Japanese invasion of Thailand but also in regard to the new Japanese threat to Vladivostok.

Without departing from an essentially defensive stand in the Far East, British policy is undoubtedly taking on a much firmer undertone. The press here today reflects this stiffer attitude in emphatic warnings to Japan that any attempt it might make to extend its grip over Thailand would certainly call forth a prompt and powerful reaction from Britain.

The Times of London, furthermore, after saying the menace to the whole British-American position in the Southern Pacific "would become intolerable if Japan were permitted to establish herself in Thailand," concludes its leading article today with a statement that "Russia's possession of Vladivostok is of such vital importance in the fight against Hitler that a Japanese attack upon it would be as much an attack upon Great Britain as upon her Russian ally."

Massing in Manchukuo

Back of these vigorous warnings are persistent and apparently authoritative reports that Japan is massing troops in Manchukuo at the same time it continues to move mechanized forces and planes eastward in French Indo-China toward the Thailand frontier. Japanese forces are now stated to have completed the occupation of three important Cambodian airdromes at Pnompenh, Kompongtom and Siemreap. The last of these is almost on the border, only 250 miles from Bangkok.

In face of these troop movements and concentrations, Japanese assurances that there is no intention of attacking Thailand aren't taken too seriously here. It is recalled that only a few weeks before the Japanese moved into southern Indo-China, the Japanese Government had given Ambassador Sir Robert Craigie categorical

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Staff Correspondent's report on Far East: Page 6.

House Opens Fight on Draft Limit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—The real fight over the draft extension bill started today in the House with many forecasts that the Senate's 45 to 30 action yesterday adding 18 months to the present service law would be modified. By a last-minute vote, 39 to 34, the Senate also added $10 a month to the salary of selectees and enlisted personnel of the National Guard, Reserves, and Regular Army after the first year's service. The real test in the Senate, however, had come earlier when it specifically voted, 44 to 28, to approve an amendment empowering the President to add 18 months to the active service period.

Today, also, the House Committee on Roads decided to introduce a new defense highway bill replacing the $320,000,000 defense roads program bill which was saved from passing over the President's emphatic veto by a hairline of only two votes Aug. 7. This was a bill, liberally filled with "pork," which would have allocated $320,000,000 of Federal "defense" roads to the respective states. Mr. Roosevelt vetoed the bill vehemently and pointed out he had recommended only $25,000,000 The Senate overrode the President's veto 57-19. The House voted to override it, 251-128, a majority of 123 votes.

But the Constitution requires a two-thirds majority to override a Presidential veto, so this was just two votes short of the required ratio. Now the House Roads Committee hopes to redraft the bill in a form that will receive White House approval.

These developments were only part of the rapid movement of new proposals and programs across the Washington stage, which today, as for the past week, has gossiped not about these matters but about the possibility that somewhere out at sea, or at some isolated seagirt spot, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill are meeting and discussing plans for circumventing the Axis powers.

Washington developments included:

1. Following an indicated second refusal of L. H. Korndorff, President of the Federal Shipbuilding & Drydock Company, to accept recommendations of the National Defense Mediation Board in connection with a dispute with its 18,000 employees, which has tied up $493,000,000 of defense construction, prospect grew that the United States might seize the plant.

Now the boot is on the other foot from the situation at the North American Company on the Pacific Coast when the Army moved in to take the plant when striking workers refused to accept a Mediation Board recommendation. In the present instance, so far as can be learned here, it is the company which declines to abide by the recommendations, and the workers have gone on strike to enforce them. The union has accepted the Mediation Board's recommendations in full.

2. At the same time Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Co-ordinator, warned that mandatory gasoline rationing in the East probably lies ahead and also declared that a shortage of aviation gasoline might develop unless new refining equipment is completed at once.

3. At the Office of Production Management grave comments were made over the immense technological changes just ahead because of defense work, and one spokesman declared 5,000 nondefense plants employing 1,000,000 workers should be shut down before the end of the year. Automobile, silk, and other plants already are sharply affected.

4. Finally, spokesman of the Administration continued to testify before congressional committees regarding financial and economic matters revolving about these basic changes.

The Senate Finance Committee opened hearings on Treasury recommendations on the revised tax bill, while in the House the matter of the proposed new price-fixing, anti-inflation bill went ahead.

Text of Senate draft resolution: Page 11.

Play Areas in Congested Parts of City Are Assured by Ruling of Probate Court

English Economist Envisages Advanced Postwar Britain

A better Britain, again enjoying free enterprise in many fields but going far enough into state socialism to permit state management of the "basic necessities" of life, today was envisaged for the postwar peace by Geoffrey Crowther, editor of The Economist, authoritative financial journal of London, England.

Commenting that after Britain wins the war "there will perhaps be a greater return to 'normalcy' than now seems possible," Mr. Crowther emphasized that despite wartime restrictions in all lines, Great Britain's customary economy is a system of free enterprise, to which it will return after winning the war.

From war's centralized control, however, Britain may glean both the demand and the method for state regulation of basic commodities which will ensure that everyone has enough to live. In this sense, a "socialistic" regime in Britain appears likely, Mr. Crowther explained.

Citing an example of such regulation, the economist said he had been "rather impressed with the technical success of governmental food regulations" during the war. The British Government not only controls food distribution today, but actually buys the food and then sells it for distribution. In this machinery, he went on, may be the key to a better distribution of basic commodities after the war.

Spoke at Harvard

Mr. Crowther, an authority on Britain's economy, has been in Washington for two months on a confidential mission for his government. He was interviewed in Cambridge during his visit here to address the Harvard University summer session at New Lecture Hall last night.

A drastic levelling of the economic classes is taking place in Britain, Mr. Crowther observed. Income taxes are so heavy that less than 100 persons, he estimated, have a net income of more than £5,000 or $20,000.

Pressed for greater detail about what kind of economy Britain may develop after the war, the economist replied he felt it is "too soon" to know in much detail.

Extremism of the Nazi or Communist variety is much less popular in Britain than before the war, he said, and a renewed realization has come that the Nation must "depend upon its own intellectual resources" to build a postwar society. But as to just what this plan would be, Mr. Crowther went on, there was still a "vacuum" in the British mind.

Imports 'Holding Own'

Questioned about the Battle of the Atlantic, Mr. Crowther, who has access to secret war information, answered that Britain's volume of imports is "holding its own" and that he feels it is "not likely" that curtailments of finished armament or raw material imports will be forced in order to keep up the food supply. New tonnage, American naval co-operation, and the steady destruction of Nazi submarines and their crews were factors upon which he based this statement.

At this point he was asked for comment on a recent statement by Hanson W. Baldwin, military analyst, that "today the German blockade of the United Kingdom is probably more effective than the British blockade of continental Europe."

"I would say," responded Mr. Crowther, "that the blockade is still a weapon that is working to the advantage of England."

Asked about the effect of German bombing on British industry, Mr. Crowther declared that "bombing has not stopped the increase in British production."

"The myth has been exploded that bombing, against opposition, can knock out the industrial system of a nation," he added.

Bombing of Factories

Then he was asked "What about the hope, widely expressed in this country, that Britain can defeat Germany by heavy bombing of her industrial plants?"

"One factor which would work to Britain's advantage," he replied, "is that, according to railroad experts, the German transportation system is so organized that if a few key centers are destroyed, the whole system is paralyzed. That is not true of Britain, where the railway network has grown up somewhat haphazardly."

The most decisive target in Germany, however, is the Nation's morale, he admitted.

Although British bombing will be a factor, like the blockade, in defeating Germany, it is dangerous to assume it will win the war, Mr. Crowther cautioned.

"The curse of this war," he declared, "has been the all-to-great willingness of the democratic peoples to believe the war can be won 'on the cheap.' First it was said we could win because we were so much richer than Germany. Then it was said the blockade would win the war. Then there was the feeling that we could win by sitting behind the Maginot Line.

New Danger

"Now the view is developing that bombing Germany will win the war. That is dangerous. We should eschew the easy way, and be prepared to win the war the dear way."

"How?" he was asked.

"In previous wars," he replied, "the problem was to enlist the men and then equip them. In this war, the problem is to make the equipment and then man it. The only way we can win the war is by building greater masses of machines than the Germans can build."

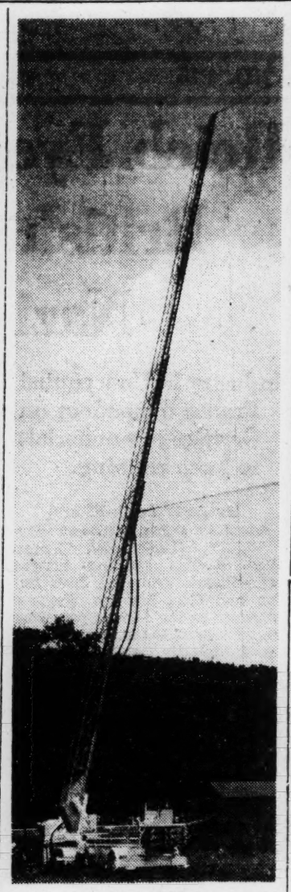
Ships, tanks and planes are Britain's greatest tangible needs, Mr. Crowther stated, although he had quickly shot back "Brains!" when asked what Britain needs most of all.

The British still believe they can win the war without American 'shooting' aid, if they can gain sufficient superiority in machines, he stated. This, however, will require utmost economic effort by the democracies, he felt.

N. H. County Project Nets Many New Mattresses

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 8 (AP)—More than 1,000 rural New Hampshire families will have new mattresses at low cost as a result of county mattress projects now under way, the State Farm Bureau Office reported today.

In Belknap County, farm folk with low incomes have made themselves 148 mattresses under the direction of home demonstration agents. Sulivan County has produced 105. All other counties are making more than 100 each.



10 Stories High

Here is Boston's new 125-foot aerial ladder in full extension, with two nozzles, controlled by ropes, playing out from it. The ladder can be raised in a few seconds and reaches approximately as high as the tenth story of an office building.

Massachusetts Has Sheet Steel For '42 Auto Tags

Curtailment of sheet steel supplies will not affect production of Massachusetts registration plates, Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, announced today.

Sufficient steel is on hand to meet the requirements for next year's plates now being manufactured at State Prison, the Registrar said. He made his announcement following reports from Washington indicating that an attempt will be made to save on sheet steel by restricting the amount available for registration plates.

Massachusetts is studying New York, Connecticut, and Florida systems in an effort to assist the Federal Government in conservation of sheet steel. The Registrar discounted New York's method of using letters as well as numbers, pointing out that the New York plates are about the same size as in Massachusetts.

Objection to the single plate system, now in force in Florida, is raised by the law enforcement agencies who want two plates on every car, Mr. Goodwin said.

Massachusetts, he continued, has under consideration Connecticut's arrangement by which the same plate is used year after year with only a change in the date tab. Mr. Goodwin said, however, that such a plate would have to be much heavier than the one now used by Massachusetts, making it questionable whether any steel would actually be saved.

Convention

Continued from Page 1

tirely different view than we had," he said. "That was before Russia got into conflict with Hitler. They were opposed to our defense position. They are not here today.

"I guarantee that if they were here today, they would favor this resolution. They are not with the labor movement. They seek to use it. You know whom I mean. What is existing in this convention is existing in every other labor convention. The borers within are now silent. They are now urging us to do what they told us was bad a year ago."

Mr. Kearney recorded himself in favor of the resolution, adding he was opposed to entrance into the war by the United States Government.

Harry A. Russell, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, replied that although the Committee favored the resolution, it did not feel like committing the Federation to fighting on the battlefield, but wanted to stand for America being made strong and ready for all emergencies.

Declaring that if America had to fight, he did not want to see American boys killed on American soil, Max Hamlin of the Meat Cutters urged stopping the enemy outside of this country.

If Hitler conquered Europe, then South and Central America would be in his grasp, Mr. Hamlin continued, and Hitler would compete with America on the basis of slave labor.

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Boston Gets Newest In Fire Ladders

The boys down at the Bristol Street fire station are pretty excited today—in a dignified, Bostonian way, of course—over the mammoth new aerial ladder, highest in the country, which they have just tucked away in the barn.

Its ladders made of duraluminum, its sides painted sleek shades of cream, gold, and silver, the big "elephant" which arrived yesterday is 125 feet high in full extention and operates all its ladders mechanically. It weighs about 16 tons and cost slightly over $23,000 to build.

When commissioned some time after the International Convention of fire Chiefs in Boston Aug. 19-22, it will be assigned to Ladder Company 8 at Fort Hill Square.

Pride of Department

In the meantime, it's the "baby" of the firemen at the Bristol Street headquarters, and they're really all a-dither.

They were looking it over this morning, from Chief Samuel J. Pope, who was the first man to climb the ladder, on down to little boys of the neighborhood, and their unanimous verdict was that it's the "neatest job I ever saw."

They raised the aerial ladder up its entire 125 feet, using the hydraulic motors, and tested it against the fire headquarters' training tower.

They motored it about, its 240 horsepower engine purring like a kitten, its fat wheels (40 in. by 8 in.) softly cushioned on puncture proof tires. The tiller man—in the back seat, you know—didn't have to move an inch when they raised the ladder.

Designed by Chief Pope

It's all custom built, on specifications made out by Chief Pope, and it's quite a contrast to the old hand-pump "tub" of 1856, modeled in his office, which was Boston's first mechanical protection against fire.

The firemen didn't try out the "guns" today—nozzles, to you and me—but Chief Pope says the aerial ladder will support two of them, one 65 feet up shooting 1,200 gallons of water a minute, the other at the very top, shooting 600.

There are 300 feet of ladders in all, all duraluminum, all mechanically operated, all capable of revolving continuously up in the air.

The length is 52 feet, ladder overall—and that is about 10 feet shorter than the usual fire truck, making it easier to handle in traffic.

White Trucks New

The white paint is another innovation. The Boston Fire Department has found that so many commercial trucks have copied their red paint that they don't make a splash in traffic any more, and so they're setting off on a new tack. They say they don't know whether the white will prove a daytime improvement or not—it well may—but at night it certainly should be better.

If the idea works out, Chief Pope says, all of Boston's fire trucks may be painted white.

But they won't all extend up as high as a 10-story building, not for some time at least. Leave that for the "elephant," the pride of the force.

One thing it won't do, Chief Pope emphatically says. It won't get any cats out of trees.

By a Staff Artist

Honduran Minister Visits Bay State

Standing, left to right: Julian R. Caceres, Honduran Minister; Augusto Rodriguez-Ulloa, Honduran Consul in Boston; Cesar Augusto Caceres. Seated: Señora Rodriguez-Ulloa, Señnora Caceres and Señorita Josefa Orellana of Honduras, who accompanied the Caceres from Washington.

Democracies Have Support Of Honduras

From Honduras, producer of some of the finest mahogany that ever adorned Boston's sailing clippers, greetings were brought this week by Julian R. Caceres, Honduran Minister in Washington, who gave assurances that his country is definitely on the side of the free peoples in today's world struggle.

Concord and Lexington appealed especially to Señor Caceres, to Señora Caceres, and to Cesar Augusto, their son. It was their first visit to Boston and environs.

In line with the forthright policy laid down by President Carias of Honduras, the Minister cherishes his Nation's independence and upholds the cause of all peoples now striving to maintain or recover their freedom.

"In Concord and Lexington we felt the meaning of American independence," Señor Caceres said during a visit with his party to The Christian Science Publishing House.

With the Minister were Augusto Rodriguez-Ulloa, Consul of Honduras in Boston, and Señora Rodriguez. The party was completed by Señorita Josefa Orellana, a "compatriota," who came with the Caceres from Washington.

The Boston Public Garden appealed to them as not so different from the parked plazas that are set apart near the center of Honduran towns and cities. Not so different, except in the swan boats, and in the vegetation. For Honduras, in the heart of Central America, lies entirely in the tropics, and its topography varies with its diverse levels of altitude in a mountainous terrain, from sea level on the Atlantic and Pacific to high plateaus.

The Minister said that Honduras is weathering the economic storm due to dislocated markets abroad, and expressed appreciation for the help being extended in practical ways by the United States.

After several days, including visits to the State House, the Longfellow House in Cambridge, and other historic sites, the Caceres left today for New York and Washington.

Aspiring Air Pilots Advised To Put Patriotic Motive First

Pilots for the United States Army Air Corps must be recruited on the basis of what they can give—what patriotic service they can render—rather than on the basis of what they may get as well-paid officers or as commercial air pilots after the war, Raymond P. Baldwin Massachusetts Chairman of the New England Flying Cadet Committee said today.

"The difficulty with American recruiting at present is that it is on a peacetime basis," Mr. Baldwin said. "Recruiting literature for the Air Corps stresses the material gain and the prospect of future commercial flying."

Letter to Harvard Men

In a recent letter to several hundred Harvard men, seeking candidates for the Army Flying Cadets, Mr. Baldwin stated his belief as follows:

"I do not appeal to you on the ground of escaping the draft, or the comparative safety of the training, or the fun of flying, or the certainty of a commission, or the high pay, or even the value of the aeronautical education and the opportunities it assures in the future expansion of civilian aviation. I appeal to you on the ground that there is a big job to be done, and that you are one of those best able to do it and do it well. I appeal to you to sacrifice your personal purpose to a greater common purpose, while there is yet time, and to give your thought, your skill, and if necessary your life, for a cause which I believe to be worth whatever it may take."

Mr. Baldwin, himself a former pilot who won the Italian War Cross for his services in the World War, has just returned from Canada where he personally inspected two of the larger air training stations where many American boys are being schooled for the R. C. A. F.

Commenting on the fact that about 6,000 American boys have signed up in the Canadian air force, many as pilots, some as ground men, Mr. Baldwin said that many of these youths would be available for the American air force if the United States actively enters the war.

"In the meantime they are getting excellent training under fine conditions," the Massachusetts Flying Cadet Committee Chairman said.

Concerning the less stringent requirements for admission to the R. C. A. F., Mr. Baldwin points out that recruits are not enlisted with the promise of a commission. Members of the American Flying Cadets, on the other hand, are assured a commission, he said, hence the need for strict requirements.

"No American boy should sign up for the R. C. A. F. unless he expects to see service," Mr. Baldwin said. He explained that after 250 hours in the air, most of them are sent across for 150 hours of combat training and then sent into action.

Mr. Baldwin was impressed with the fine atmosphere at the Canadian fields. The discipline is excellent and is flavored with a friendly relationship between officers and enlisted men that makes for good morale, he said.

Volunteers Wanted

Young Massachusetts men who who have obtained deferment from the draft are urged to volunteer for civilian defense activity in these days when "every man is expected to do his duty," Lieut.-Col. Ralph M. Smith, Assistant State Director of Selective Service, declares.

Emphasizing the fact that national security is threatened, Colonel Smith said many men, deferred from military service, were qualified for other valuable activity and could do their Country a great service by volunteering. He mentioned civilian defense as one of the most worth-while channels.

White Fund Play Spaces Made Legal

Use of income from the George Robert White Fund for construction of $125,000 system of play spaces in crowded districts of Boston has been given legal authorization by Judge Frederick R. Dillon of the Probate Court, it was announced today at the White Fund offices at City Hall.

Construction of the play areas thus seemed virtually assured, since the White Fund Trustees had delayed launching the project until fortified by a court opinion endorsing the project as within the terms of Mr. White's will.

Tentative site for at least eight such play spaces have been selected in East Boston and the North, South, and West Ends, and architects are busy developing plans and specifications.

Work to Begin Soon

Transmitting Judge Dillon's ruling to Joseph F. O'Connell, Manager of the White Fund, Robert Cutler, Corporation Counsel of Boston, expressed the opinion that Mayor Tobin is "very anxious that work be commenced on these projects as soon as possible." Final action to begin construction may be taken at a meeting of the White Fund Trustees scheduled for Aug. 19, following Mayor Tobin's return from his vacation, it was stated by White Fund authority.

"You will observe from the breadth of the decree," Mr. Cutler said, "that ample flexibility is left to the Trustees to make differences between the several play space units in size, design, and equipment, according to topography, social, and other factors."

Mr. White's will requires that income from the $6,000,000 bequest be used for imposing projects of beauty and utility. Legal discussions have debated whether a system of play spaces would be big enough or beautiful enough to qualify under the will. Judge Dillon's decree, which confirms an earlier opinion by Mr. Cutler, gives an affirmative answer.

Income Totals $1,400,000

White Fund income has been allowed to accumulate for several years and now totals about $1,400,000.

The play spaces, according to tentative advance plans, would include trees, swings, see-saws, and perhaps sand boxes and wading pools, designed especially for smaller children for whom Park Department facilities are not designed.

To demonstrate what can be done along this line City Councillor Henry L. Shattuck of Back Bay has agreed to build, at his own expense, a $15,000 play space in the South End surrounded by a wall to protect the children from street traffic and to make it easy for mothers to keep track of their small youngsters.

This play area will include the facilities tentatively planned for the areas to be built with White Fund money.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER

TONIGHT ↑

TOMORROW ↓

WARMER RAIN CLOUDY FAIR

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight; temperatures about the same as last night with the lowest in the upper 60's; Saturday fair with some afternoon cloudiness, continued warm; gentle westerly winds.

Maine: Mostly cloudy tonight and Saturday with occasional rain over the north and east portion; slightly cooler in north portion.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair in the south, considerable cloudiness with scattered light showers in the north portion tonight and Saturday; no important temperature changes.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Saturday with some afternoon cloudiness on Saturday; no important temperature changes.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Gentle westerly winds tonight and Saturday except easterly east of Bar Harbor late tonight; weather fair south of Portsmouth tonight and Saturday and mostly cloudy north of Portsmouth with occasional light rain on Saturday east of Bar Harbor.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Gentle to moderate southwest winds over north and gentle variable winds over south portion; weather fair tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	72	87	New Orleans	79	90
Chicago	70	93	New York	74	88
Denver	57	85	Norfolk	70	84
Kansas City	75	94	Philadelphia	70	90
Los Angeles	64	81	St. Louis	77	96
Minneapolis	73	92	San Francisco	58	69

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T.; Aug. 8, 1941.
B—Maximum for previous twenty-four hours.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 1:09 a. m.; height 10.7 feet. Light all vehicles by 8:25 p. m.

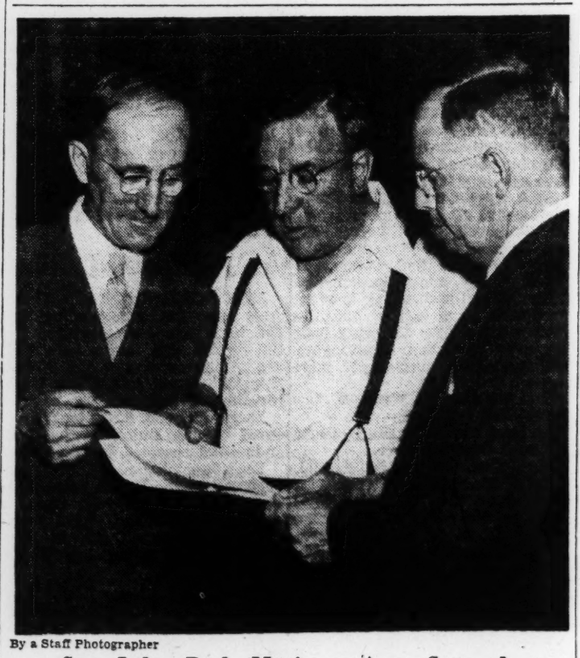
Fair Trade Acts Are Upheld

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 8 (AP)—The Federal District Court upheld the constitutionality of the Connecticut Fair Trade Practice Act in ruling on a suit by Dorothy Gray, Ltd., of Delaware, a cosmetic firm, against the Johnson wholesale Perfume Company.

Judge Carroll C. Hincks found that the acts of the defendant violated the Connecticut and Massachusetts Fair Trade Acts and amounted to unfair competition.

He said that unless the concerns could agree on a form of decree, "a decree with appropriate injunctive measures may be submitte on three-days notice."

The suit was for a preliminary injunction to restrain the defendant from cutting prices on the plaintiff's products in this State and Massachusetts.



By a Staff Photographer

State Labor Backs Maximum Army Strength

Harry P. Grages (left), Secretary-Treasurer of Boston Central Labor Union, who introduced resolution at State Labor Federation convention calling for highest Army efficiency and delivery of war aid. Alfred Ellis, Jr. (center), of the Sheet Metal Workers Union, Secretary of Resolutions Committee of State Federation. And Harry A. Russell (right) of Engineers' Union, Chairman of Resolutions Committee which recommended the action taken.

Dr. Woodward Quits Rutgers

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 8 (AP)—Dr. Carl Raymond Woodward, Rutgers University Secretary for five years, has resigned to accept the presidency of Rhode Island State College, effective Nov. 1, it was announced today.

Dr. Woodward, connected with the University since 1915, recently was named Secretary to the Board of Trustees. He received his Bachelor Degree from the University in 1914 and a Doctorate in Philosophy from Cornell in 1926.

He was Editor of Publications and Librarian of the New Jersey College of Agriculture in 1915 and Secretary of the School from 1916 to 1927. He has written a number of books on agriculture, including "Ploughs and Politicks" and "The Farmer and His Farm," the latter in conjunction with Frank App.

Dr. Woodward is a member of the State Board of Education. He was president of the New Brunswick Kiwanis Club in 1929. He belongs to Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity, Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Delta Kappa, and Alpha Zeta Honorary Societies. He was born in Monmouth County, New Jersey, in 1890.

C.I.O. Union Wins NLRB Election At Colt's Plant

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 8 (AP)—Vice-President Dwight G. Phelps of the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company said today maintenance and production employees had voted 3,878 for the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; 573 for Independent Armscraft, and 429 for no union in the bargaining agency election of the National Labor Relation Board.

Mr. Phelps said 21 votes were called void and that a total of 4,901 were cast out of a possible 6,230. The results, he added, were temporary, final figures being tabulated by the National Labor Relations Board, to whom the C. I. O. petitioned for the election.

Independent Armscraft, it was explained, is composed entirely of Colt employees.

Millville Plant Sold

MILLVILLE, Mass., Aug. 8 (AP)—The Elmo Realty Company of Providence has purchased the long-idle Millville plant of the United States Rubber Company, at an undisclosed price. The plant occupies 200,000 square feet and at one time employed 600 persons. It was shut down in 1930.

Salem Bank Vault For Bomb Shelter, Too

SALEM, Mass., Aug. 8 (AP)—A new book vault, which will be ventilated and gas-proof and may accommodate 50 persons as a bomb shelter, neared completion today in the Salem Savings Bank.

Gas strainers have been installed between the heavy doors, and the vault is heavily reinforced.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Motion pictures depicting the war efforts of all ages and classes of British people, sponsored by the Massachusetts School and College Division of the British War Relief Society, Inc. Among the dozen films to be shown will be "Dover Front Line," "Dai Jones," "Village School," "We Won't Forget," "London Night," "Women in Waiting," "Neighbors Under Fire," "Wings of Youth," "Guards of the North," and "Thumbs Up." At the Geographic Exploration Building, 2 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, at 7:30 p. m. Open free to the public.

"Legal Aid" will be the subject of a discussion by Malcolm F. Steele, sponsored by the National Old Age Pensions, Inc. The meeting will be at 30 Huntington Avenue, 8 p. m. Open free to the public.

Free public organ recital by E. Power Biggs, Cambridge organist. The program will consist of English organ music and music by Bach. At the Harvard Germanic Museum, Harvard University, 8 p. m.

Saturday

"Italian Paintings" will be the subject of a lecture by Mrs. Sayward at a forenoon Gallery Talk. The Museum of Fine Arts, 11 a. m. The public is invited free.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 15.

Radio Timetable: Page 4.

UPTOWN Shopping Guide

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Mexican Rift Seen in 'Purge' Threat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The threat to purge all followers of former President Cardenas from the Avila Camacho Government has brought to the surface a subterranean political struggle for power which has been brewing since Gen. Avila Camacho took office last December. The threat is made by the group calling itself the Avila Camacho Popular Section of the Mexican Congress.

This struggle, coming into the open some weeks before the convening of the Congress on Sept. 1, promises a stormy period in domestic politics which may have international repercussions. One of its results, persistently forecast in the press and by political observers, will be a change in the Cabinet of far-reaching consequences.

The politically astute La Prensa headlines the break as "Callismo versus Cardenismo," namely, the followers of former President Calles against the followers of former President Cardenas. General Calles, who was the political boss of Mexico from the middle twenties until 1934 recently returned to the country after being exiled by President Cardenas in 1935.

The split can be more simply described, in general terms, as the Left Wing, of which General Cardenas remains the symbol, against the Right Wing, of which General Calles is the figurehead. This conflict between Right and Left will have great influence not only on the domestic program but on the international position of Mexico, many observers believe.

Three Groups Assailed

A complete purge of the Confederation of Mexican Labor (CTM), the Mexican Revolutionary Party (PRM) and of the Bureaucratic Federation, is demanded by the Avila Camacho Popular Section. These three institutions were organized and built up during the Cardenas Regime and the opposing group brands them as "continuistas," that is as dedicated to continuing themselves in office and supporting the liberal Cardenas program.

The purge is demanded on the grounds that "while the Cardenas Party is preserving all its privileges and control President Avila Camacho cannot assume the full responsibility for public affairs." Because of this it recommends that "the Government should abandon all tolerance which can be interpreted as weakness." The group adds that its crusade is against the Cardenas machine, but not against General Cardenas himself, "who has not intervened in politics since leaving office."

These aggressive demands that three Left Wing groups, which are the kernel of the former Cardenas machine, be liquidated are followed by newspaper reports that Cabinet changes are imminent and that they will bring "new faces," unconnected with the six-year Cardenas Regime. Key Cardenas men now remaining in office are Eduardo Suarez, Minister of Finance, and his subsecretary Ramon Beteta; Eduardo Villasenor, President of the Bank of Mexico; Efrain Buenrostro, Minister of National Economy; Ignacio Garcia Tellez, Minister of Labor, and Antonio Villalobos, President of the PRM. Vicente Lombardo Toledano, a Cardenas favorite, has moved from Secretary of the CTM to the leadership of the Latin-American Confederation of Labor, and as such could not be removed by Government action.

Cardenas an Enigma

Just what part General Calles may be playing in this picture it is difficult to tell but it is known that men close to him during his long reign as political boss are active in the Rightist push. The Calles principles, during the last half of his dictatorship, were conservative and procapitalistic, as contrasted with the consistently Leftist program of General Cardenas.

General Cardenas, who retired from public life to his farm in Michoacan after the inauguration of President Avila Camacho, also remains an enigma. Though he is credited by his enemies with dictating to the Left Wing group, friends maintain that he has refused to take any part in either domestic or international affairs since his retirement.

The now open crusade against the Leftists has been in large part inspired by Leftist extremists themselves, authoritative spokesmen declare. The belligerence of both the Communist Party and the CTM on aid to Russia and opposition to "Yankee Imperialism" has been in direct conflict with the Government's policy of co-operating with the United States and other American nations on continental defense and trade strengthening.

One of the most sinister notes struck in the present political war comes from parallel Rightist extremists, the Dorados or Gold Shirts, who have often been embroiled in dangerous agitation in the past. The Dorados' latest manifesto demands the dissolution of the Communist Party and threatens that "if it is not done by peaceful means direct action will be taken against the moral and physical persons of those who openly or hiddenly agitate against the national interests of the Mexican people."

Such threats of direct action, demands for political purges, and untempered attacks upon existing institutions and leading personalities all point to trouble here, even official spokesmen say, and they agree that it comes at a difficult time for Mexico's welfare. Should the ferment grow too intense it might provide the confusion for totalitarian agents of every stripe to fan the flames into a national crisis which could be a grave thing for continental peace and solidarity.

Women Foster Mexican Democracy

Delegates to Political Convention

Mexican peasant women have been encouraged during recent years to take a more active interest in national politics. Group in picture were delegates to a convention to organize the Farmers, Laborers, and Soldiers Party during the Cardenas Regime.

Mexico Wages Epic Fight for Democracy

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

"South of the Rio Grande"
Fifth in a series of 30 articles

In today's article are described the inspiring results of Mexico's century-long struggle toward democracy. It is still unfinished. Government by the people and for the people does not yet exist. But great improvements have been attained, much freedom has been won, and a glowing faith leads the people toward the same ideals that inspire the United States.

MEXICO, D. F.—To one who believes in democracy and has faith in common people, the countries south of the Rio Grande provide a source of great inspiration. This is especially true of Mexico.

One must not conclude from such an assertion that government by the people and for the people exists in Mexico or Central America. As a matter of fact, all major attempts to establish democracy here have failed. Practically every reform effort has been completely or partially frustrated. Not one of the great social crusades has realized its ends. The masses are still exploited, almost everywhere. A complete or partial dictatorship prevails in every land, except Costa Rica. Yet, in spite of all this, Mexico is a dramatic demonstration of the value of government by the people.

With all deference to that country, it may be compared to a dark, damp garden into which a little sunlight has come. That little sunlight has not made a paradise of the garden. Every plant here is still bent and frail and wan. None grows or bears fruit as it might. Nevertheless, the garden has been transformed by the little bit of sunlight. And with a little light doing so much, one realizes what a marvel abounding light would achieve. Even more important, one notes that the plants in Mexico's garden are reaching up toward the light.

That is one of the most astounding aspects of political life here. This is a land of outstretched hands, of uplifted vision. It is a land of burning faith. In spite of a thousand defeats and even base betrayals, Mexico still believes and proclaims its belief. It daily shouts its conviction that a better day is coming for all the weary and heavy laden. Some observers might find it absurd, to sit among barefooted people and hear them tell for the hundredth time of the joyful day when all God's children will have shoes. But I am thrilled by it. I love Mexicans for that unquenchable faith. I like to warm myself in the heat of their grand convictions.

Manifestations of Faith

You see manifestations of this faith everywhere. First, in the statues. Mexico abounds in statues. The country is very poor, so lacks water, electricity, sanitation—but it has statues. And to whom? To democratic heroes. To reformers. To men who lifted up torches for those who sat in darkness, who led exploited masses in a struggle for elemental human rights.

Every Mexican town has a hero. Most have the same hero. They pick them with unerring accuracy. They honor them, love them, and erect memorials to them. No settlement seems too humble to be without a public square and a statue. They are of Mexican Lincolns, Washingtons, Jeffersons, Paul Reveres. Some statues are imposing, some are artistically pathetic. But all are inspiring—to me.

In every Mexican town which I visited, I went to look at the statues. In the shade of evening, or under the glare of the noon-day sun, or in the soft light of a placid moon, I loved to sit in Mexican parks and look at the statues of Mexican heroes. They were liberators. They were champions of little men. Looking at them, I feel Mexicans are my brothers. They are genuine Americans. They are moved by the dynamic American ideal. North and south of the Rio Grande, from Boston Common to the little square in Mexico's dingy Tapachula, we Yankee Americans and Latin-Americans have much the same kind of longings and resolves.

Mexicans also name their states and cities after democratic heroes, just as we do after Washington, Lincoln, Jefferson, Jackson. And some of their streets, too. Usually their streets are just numbers, north, south, east, west—but there are some famous exceptions. These exceptions are made to honor great men and great dates in the history of democracy. Most towns have a Fifteenth of September Street—Mexican Fourth of July. They have a Reform Avenue, even a Labor Union Avenue. And Mexicans cover public buildings with pictures of people struggling toward freedom.

Dedicated to Democracy

Their ideals, their party platforms, their constitutions, their pedagogical aims, their courts, their laws are dedicated generally to democracy and human rights. And this finds expression in some real freedom. Mexico is a land of freedom—of astounding freedom alongside survivals of feudalism. No country between the Rio Grande and the Panama Canal, except Costa Rica, can even be compared to it. There is a minimum of police control. The right to travel is absolutely unrestricted, and no authority asks one where he is going or why. You can say what you to want to and write what you want to, with some exceptions. Even the poorest Mexicans, barefooted and ragged, have a remarkable sense of personal worth.

One may object that these reforms exist chiefly on paper, that the good laws are not enforced, that the Constitution is disregarded, that personal regimes prevail, that graft abounds, and that personal liberty brings only confusion, along with the defeat of co-operation.

That is only partly true. One must admit that Mexico is confused and disordered. It echoes with clashes and collisions. It is as uncontrolled traffic. But that is only one chapter in the story of Mexican democracy. The tale is only half told: yet, even as it is, it is very thrilling. Mexico is in a sad way from every point of view, but compared with the past it has made gigantic progress. Mexico used to be as a peon with bare feet and a bowed head. Now the head is unbowed. It is erect. There is hope in Mexico's bright brown eyes. There is boldness, defiance, devotion in Mexican hearts.

Mexico has achieved what almost no enslaved nation in history has achieved—it freed itself. Even we of the United States didn't do that. We had a vast amount of French help.

Local Tyrants

Mexico went through a double process of liberation, which will still have to be repeated a score of times. First, it freed itself from foreign domination. It had its Revolutionary War, just as we did; its John Adams, Patrick Henry, and Tom Paine. The struggle was very long and it has not yet completely ended, for foreign domination came not only through the Spanish Conquistadors, but through Spanish landowners, Spanish clergy, American capitalists, Austrian princes, British bankers. However, after a fight of 130 years, foreign domination is almost broken.

Unfortunately, it was replaced in most cases by the domination of local tyrants. For decades the Mexican people have had to fight against native Corteses. That has been one of the greatest struggles in history. In very few other lands has the conflict been so furious. And it has not ended. It never ends. But the violent aspects are past—except for minor outbreaks.

And what kind of people are these that carried on such a Titanic fight for human rights? A divided nation of Spaniards, mestizos (halfbreeds), and Indians. The land was filled with traitors. Multitudes of Mexicans repeatedly allied themselves with foreign powers against their Nation. The masses were illiterate, inexperienced, one part separated from another part, unarmed. Yet their own native leaders, rising from the humblest ranks and facing every danger, have led them to victory after victory.

Of course, not to final victory. Not one single Mexican problem is solved. Land distribution has not yet brought more food or wealth to the masses; labor control of railroads has proven very unsatisfactory; many democratic chiefs have proved tyrants of the worst sort.

There is still a very long way to go. But that a nation of Indians, after four centuries of abject humiliation and even crushing slavery, aided by an affiliated nation of half irresponsible, long repressed, very restless, more or less rapacious mestizos, has been able to go so far is a magnificent demonstration of the power of democracy, even when defectively applied.

Every champion of self-government north of the Rio Grande has a brother south of the Rio Grande, heroically devoted to the same ideal.

Sideglances in Washington: Razzberry Muted in Record

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Discrimination: Frankly grieved by Speaker Rayburn's ban on the word "applause and similar insertions in the House's section of the Congressional Record is Representative Louis Ludlow (D) of Indiana.

"The word 'laughter' appears six times on page 6506 of the printed speech of one Member of the Senate," he lamented in the House this week.

"The reader of the Congressional Record must get the impression that while one end of the Capitol is rocking with applause the other wing—the House wing—is a dead end."

Ribbing Mr. Rich: Especially sad, Mr. Ludlow said, was the disappearance of the word "laughter" after the habitual "where are you going to get the money speeches?" of Representative Robert F. Rich (R) who still dreams of budget-balancing.

Everytime Mr. Rich poses his query, the House inelegantly gives him what Mr. Ludlow calls "the razzberry."

In the Congressional Record "the razzberry" is recorded politely as "laughter and applause."

"What is the value of the economy speeches of the gentleman from Pennsylvania without mention of the razzberry at the end of it?" asked Mr. Ludlow. "The razzberry is usually half of the speech and there are Democratic Members who vigorously contend that it is the better half."

Freshman: The unwritten Senate rule that a freshman Senator should be seen and not heard for several weeks after his arrival in the Capital was blithely ignored this week by Senator W. Lee O'Daniel (D) of Texas.

The former Texas Governor let only 27 hours elapse between his swearing in and his maiden speech.

Capitol attachés recalled that his closest runner-up was Senator Huey P. Long of Louisiana, who first raised his powerful voice on his third day as Senator.

Professor Henderson: Oft baffled by the lectures in higher economics Leon Henderson dares to call "press conferences," a reporter approached the Administrator as he went before the House Banking and Currency Committee the other day.

"You're going to talk in words of one syllable today, aren't you, Leon?" he asked hopefully.

An Apology: Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes has wired this newspaper as follows:

"The story by Mary Hornaday, published July 25, in which she says that I have three cars and keep them running back and forth between my home and Washington is a tissue of lies. I demand a full and prompt retraction. I don't care what newspapers say about me personally. I am used to their misrepresentations and slanders. But this particular fabrication is aimed at our defense program and our effort to aid England. It is the harm that this malicious story will do in those directions that prompts this action. Otherwise I would pay no attention to it."

This anecdote came to us from an apparently authentic source. We are, however, delighted to retract it upon Mr. Icke's vigorous assurance. Frankly our purpose was not sabotage, but humor which we see now was misdirected and poorly founded. Our apologies, Mr. Ickes.

Senate Salaries: Texas and South Carolina have each had four Senators since Jan. 1, but that doesn't mean the Government has had to put out $40,000 in salary to each of these States. A Senator gets paid only for the portion of the year he serves. It is customary, however, to pay each Senator's widow a full year's salary no matter how short a period her husband was in Washington.

Safe Avenues for Savings Are Explored

By Henry E. Ashmun

Member of the State Bar of California and Author of "Effective Public Reading"

"A Stitch in Time"
Fifth in a series of articles

Without careful, systematic, methodical saving, no house would ever have been built, no business established, no factory founded, no enterprise launched, no progress attained such as we enjoy today. Whether or not the builder of the house, the founder of a business, the one who launches a new enterprise has accomplished the saving, someone has denied himself and has accumulated the results of his labors, or the money would not be on hand for the building or the business.

This points the lesson that unemployment is no more desirable for savings than for able-bodied men and women. But how to employ those savings in an occupation that is safe and secure, free from unnecessary hazards and at the same time one that is as remunerative as possible—this is the question confronting the thrifty man who has laid aside enough money to invest.

Or perhaps the savings have come through inheritance. Perhaps the father of a family has left his widow and children a modest life insurance. The widow, thrown on her own resources for the first time and faced with the urgent necessity of providing for herself and her children, wants to make this insurance do the providing, so that she can continue to make the home for her children. But unless it has already been put to work for her, she is in dire danger of losing part or all of this sorely-needed insurance by reason of her ignorance of how it can safely be invested.

Trusteeships

If her husband has provided a trusteeship over the funds, so that they will be wisely invested, carefully safeguarded, and the proceeds paid to her by the trustee, then she will be fairly well assured of receiving the benefit of her husband's thrift, self-denial, and saving. If the income is sufficient to take care of the situation, she will not need to look for work or rely upon relatives or charity. If it is not, she will at least have that income to help her meet her problem.

But if she has a few thousands in cash and knows nothing of investments, sound and unsound, and is unwarned of the pitfalls bordering the path of the unskilled investor, she is all too apt to think that she should be able to make the money return its own principal to her every year or two or three. In which case, she is almost certain to lose the entire sum.

Time and again I have seen widows "invest" their meager inheritances in wild cat oil and mining stocks, farm lands which would "pay for themselves," and many other ventures which promised to yield big and speedy returns. And all too often I have seen the sorely needed capital vanish into thin air.

Not Only Victims

But of course the poor widow is not the only victim of unsound investments. I know of a woman who was left a very handsome estate by her husband. Unfortunately, it was not in his power to bequeath her the knowledge of investments, investment markets, and financial operations essential to caring for the funds he had accumulated for her. She fell a victim to one stock venture after another, until she had lost something like fifty thousand dollars.

And widows aren't the only victims, by any means. Nor are the losses necessarily due to fraudulent schemes, numerous as these are. Anyone who lacks either an understanding of the principles involved in various investments, or a realization that he must have such an understanding before himself investing his money in anything much less secure than Government bonds, is likely to suffer disastrous losses.

The A-B-C of investment principles is that one cannot have security for his investment and at the same time assurance of a high rate of return. The two elements just don't go together. The investments that seem likely to pay large profits always involve the most risk. The ones which are the most nearly insured against loss will pay the smallest profits. High yield and big risk, or low yield and safety. These are unfailing mates.

Another often desirable element in connection with investments is the ready availability of the money invested. This availability, whether in the form of ready salability of stocks, bonds, land, or other property, or in the ability to withdraw funds from a banking or other financial institution, is just as surely accompanied by low return as is the safety. Safety and availability of funds go hand in hand with low return.

The savings account is the one form of investment where the money is, with negligible exceptions, available at all times, practically as though it were kept at home in the sugar bowl. Except during times of financial stringency, withdrawals may be made at any time without notice.

Savings Accounts

Savings accounts may be kept with the United States Post Office, with banks, and with certain other financial institutions, such as building and loan associations and some personal loan companies. The interest paid is low, but, compounded annually or semi-annually over a fairly long period of years, it may double or triple the amount paid in.

One advantage of the savings account is the automatic addition of interest to principal. Stocks pay dividends and bonds pay interest in the form of cash sent to the investor, and there is a human tendency to spend the proceeds rather than to reinvest them. Inertia seems to play a prominent part in our affairs. In the case of the savings account the inertia is on the side of saving, for we have to do something—make a withdrawal—in order to spend. But with the dividends or other direct returns, the inertia is on the side of spending. We have to do something—make a deposit in the savings account or accumulate the dividends and reinvest in more bonds, etc.—in order to pyramid our savings. To spend, we need only keep the cash in pocket or deposit it with our wages or salary

If, however, one has a sufficient reserve in cash for the inevitable unexpected expenses, such as repairs in the home, replacements of furniture, carpets, and other equipment, etc., then he need not seek investments which assure immediate availability of the funds invested.

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Canadian Scouts Collect Food For Use in England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The civilian population in the bombed areas of Great Britain will receive 92,784 tins of food collected by the Boy Scouts of Toronto and district.

Valued roughly at $10,000, the tins were turned over to the Canadian Red Cross Society for safe delivery in England. Each of the 2,392 cases was stamped: "Good-Luck and Chin-Up—Gift from Toronto, Canada — collected by Boy Scouts."

More than 8,000 Scouts took part in the drive one Saturday when they were stationed beside barrels in grocery stores and food shops in Toronto and nearby districts, ready to receive cans from Toronto shoppers. Most of the leisure time of the Scouts has been spent from that day packing the thousands of tins of soups, vegetables, fruit, fish and milk in the cartons ready for shipment.

By a Staff Artist

American-British Labor Conference On Defense Due

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—The Office of Production Management was reported yesterday considering a plan for exchange visits of British and American labor experts to study defense industry problems in the two countries.

It was understood that a tentative invitation had been sent British labor groups, but that the State Department had received no definite acceptances as yet.

Probable United States representatives were said to be Brig. Gen. Philip Fleming, Wage-Hour Administrator; Thomas Burns, a labor consultant in the office of Sidney Hillman, Associate Director of OPM, and Daniel W. Tracy, Assistant Secretary of Labor.

In the background of present plans, informed persons said, was an invitation originally extended to the American Federation of Labor by the British Trades Union. The A. F. of L. accepted and chose George Meany, A. F. of L. Secretary-Treasurer, to make the trip.

Subsequently, these persons added, the White House suggested that a Congress of Industrial Organizations delegate accompany Mr. Meany as evidence of labor unity in this country, and the visit was called off.

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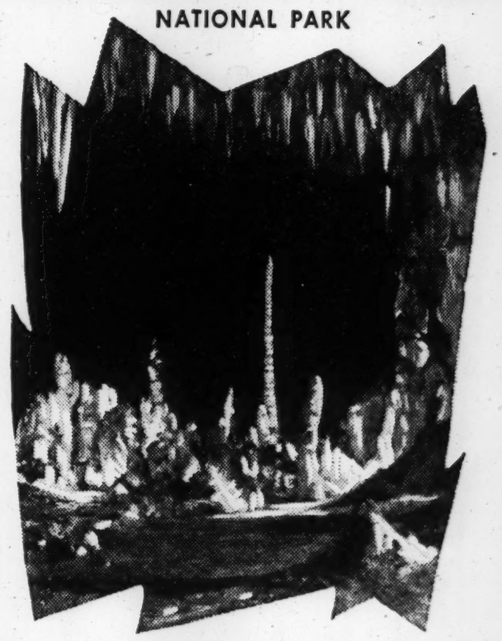

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Army Officers At Opening Of State School

Military and defense news from New England in brief:

Massachusetts Military Academy—The new summer home of the Massachusetts Military Academy at Camp Stover, Upton, Mass., will be dedicated tonight, it was announced at the State House. Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, President of the Academic Board of the Academy, Brig. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, Maj. Gen. Thomas Foley, and Maj. Gen. Erland Fish will participate.

The Academy, formerly used for training officers of the National Guard, is now a State Guard School.

Some 250 officers of the recently organized State Guard now attending the school, laid the groundwork today to assure proper communications and transportation and a defense against sabotage in the event of a sudden emergency.

Capt. Mark L. Macadam, staff signal officer, told company leaders that the signal unit was supplied with modern telephone and radio equipment to handle any problem that might arise. Arrangements have been made, he said, to co-ordinate activities of State Guard, police and amateur radio stations throughout the State.

Navy Needs Specialists — Lieut. Com. C. H. Taecker, U. S. N., officer in charge of Navy recruiting service in the northern New England district, said today the Navy needs specialists in all classifications. Men may enlist in the Naval Reserve, be called to active duty, and return to inactive duty as soon after the emergency as their services can be spared, he said. Terms of enlistment are: Four years for the Naval Reserve, and six years for the regular Navy.

Aid to Flying Candidates—Beginning Aug. 11 the Massachusetts Department of Education will offer a 12-weeks refresher course to help young men who wish to take the educational examinations next fall for the United States Flying Cadets. The course will be held at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Final examinations will be held Nov. 12 and 13. Further information may be secured at the University Extension, 200 Newbury Street, Boston.

26th Division Attacks—The main battle of the two-day defense of Cape Cod was launched shortly after dawn this morning when the forces of the Yankee Division led by Maj. Gen. Roger W. Eckfeldt attacked "enemy" positions in the Myles Standish Forest.

The order for the attack was given by Maj. Gen. Karl Truesdell, chief training officer of the Sixth Army Corps of which the 26th Division is a component Viewing the maneuver with General Truesdell was Lieut. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, of the General Headquarters Staff, Washington.

Yesterday's action by three battalions of the 52nd Brigade was mainly a "holding" maneuver to prevent the "enemy" from penetrating further inland after establishing beach heads in the vicinity of Plymouth.

So well was Division headquarters concealed that "enemy" airmen had to be told its location by umpires in order to drop flour bag "bombs." Raiding from a height just above the tree tops, the bombers "destroyed" headquarters.

Trespass Rights Sought—Preparatory to big scale maneuvers of 55,000 Sixth Army Corps troops, Col. William A. Smith of Fort Devens has appealed to landowners, who already have granted trespass rights, to release additional territory as it becomes available by maturing crops. Colonel Smith said that maneuvers, Aug. 25 to Sept. 15, would require enormous areas for troops to operate properly. Trespass rights already obtained embrace more than 5,000 tracts, totaling 410 square miles, in 24 communities in the vicinity of the Fort.

Dr. Koussevitzky and Composer Copland

It takes the Berkshire Music Festival at "Tanglewood," in Lenox, Mass., to produce a smile like this from the noted conductor. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, whose Boston Symphony Orchestra has just played Aaron Copland's "Quiet City." This rare camera shot of Dr. Koussevitzky in an informal, laughing pose was taken at one of the concerts, as composer Copland bows low to the enthusiastic ovation from the thousands who have gathered from all parts of the United States to attend this great Festival which in its eighth season offers one of the finest musical treats in the United States, if not in the world.

Koussevitzky's Leadership Hailed by Mrs. Roosevelt

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 8 (AP) — Dr. Serge Koussevitzky cherished today words of appreciation showered upon him last night by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt for his impressive leadership at the Berkshire Symphonic Festival concert.

During intermission, Mrs. Roosevelt went back stage to congratulate Dr. Koussevitzky.

The President's wife and a party of five drove over from Hyde Park, N. Y., for the first concert of the middle series of the festival. They returned to New York directly after the last notes of the Beethoven "Eroica" symphony brought the gathering to its feet.

The entire audience of 9,200 persons, largest ever to hear a Thursday night concert, rose and applauded the entrance of Mrs. Roosevelt, who was accompanied by Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, and her daughter, Joan; Earl Parkman of St. Paul, Minn., and Robert Feeley and Joseph Lash, both of New York.

Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, also was in the audience as the guest of Lady Salter, wife of Sir Thomas Salter, head of the British Purchasing Commission. The Salters are spending the summer at nearby Tyringham.

The program was, in its way, a testimonial to the often repeated dictum of Dr. Koussevitzky that music has neither racial nor geographic limitations. Mrs. Roosevelt heard only music by Teutonic composers—Mozart and Beethoven, written long before two world wars disturbed the balance of the international social structure.

Before intermission there was a performance of Mozart's G Minor Symphony. The symphony was followed by a group of excerpts from the same composer's Requiem, in which the orchestra had the assistance of the chorus of the Berkshire Musical Association, a local group conducted by Horace Hunt. The music was concluded with Beethoven's "Eroica" Symphony.

The second third of the Festival concludes with concerts Saturday night and Sunday afternoon, for which all reserved seats have been sold, but general admissions are still available.

Rising Food Prices Add Strain

Weekly Food Shopping Report

With bread costing one cent a loaf more than it did last week; milk a cent and a half a quart additional, and the marked trend toward higher prices continuing on about all eatables where no Federal price ceiling has been established, shoppers today found increased difficulty in keeping within their food budgets.

Little hope of relief for the shopper is extended by marketmen, most of whom agree that the cost of living is definitely headed for higher levels.

Extent of the upward price movement is strikingly shown in a compilation this week of an "average retail price" list of foodstuffs in Massachusetts, by the State Department of Labor and Industries' Division on the Necessaries of Life. It shows prices for July with comparisons for the same month a year ago.

Some of the most striking increases in the tabulation are:

Item	July 1940	July 1941
Pork Loins, lb.	$.2189	$.2820
Ham, lb.	.2311	.3225
Bacon, lb.	.1765	.2728
Lamb leg, lb.	.2608	.3004
Veal steak, lb.	.4254	.4508
Fowl, lb.	.2467	.3009
Eggs, doz.	.3290	.4241
Butter, lb.	.3194	.4103
Cheese, lb.	.2218	.2672
Lard, lb.	.0799	.1261
Sugar, lb.	.0499	.0569
Potatoes, 15 lbs.	.3057	.3854

A tour of the market places of Metropolitan Boston today shows that, while prices are high, some merchants offer "specials" so that those who have the time to shop around can pick up some bargains. Chain stores have been able to keep the comparatively low price of 31 cents for a selection of both steaks and roasts, and to offer rib roast at 25 cents, and face of the rump at 30. One large suburban cut-price store offers rib roast at 21 cents as a special.

Lamb legs can be had at 27 cents a pound in chain stores, but if a buyer is willing to take the loin with it, one suburban cut-price store quotes 19 cents today, and another 21 cents.

Pork loins can be had as low as 19 cents. Cooked hams, whole or halves, are steady at 35 cents in chain stores following the drop of two cents that came last week from the peak of 37 cents the previous week. Sliced bacon is still 29 cents in chain stores for the same product that was 17 cents, not too long ago.

Lowest quotation on turkey is 25 cents a pound, for Friday only, in a suburban cut-price store. Another shop asks 27 cents, and from that level the quotations range upward among the various merchants. Chicken ranges from 23 to 29 cents as a base, fowl 22 to 27, and ducks 16 to 19, the former for Friday only.

In seafood, swordfish prices are gradually getting lower, but the lowest quotation heard today—23 cents a pound—is still above the average man's pocketbook. Fresh tuna fish is offered as low as 17 to 19 cents in some stores, and halibut, 27 cents.

Large cantaloupe are offered in chains at two for 29 cents; tomatoes, two pounds 15 cents; carrots and beets, five cents a bunch; green corn, 25 cents a dozen; green peas, two pounds 15 cents; native green beans, five cents a pound, and California iceberg lettuce, two heads 19 cents.

Blueberries are around 25 cents a quart; peaches, six pounds 19 cents for Elbertas; seedless grapes, two pounds 19 cents; Bartlett pears, six for 15 cents; plums two dozen for 25 cents, and watermelons, around 65 to 75 cents.

Boston Man Explains U. of Vermont Relations

By the Associated Press

James R. Wood, a Boston detective, declared today the approximately $25,000 he received from the University of Vermont during the last 10 years had been for professional services, traveling expenses, and work in connection with endowments for the University, two of which involved around $2,000,000.

Mr. Wood said he was not a trustee of the University, and never had been, and that his services had been entirely of a professional nature.

Boston Hit By U. S. Call For Tugboats

Ocean going tugs are next on the Federal requisitioning list, and officials of the Maritime Commission have asked Boston operators of such tugs to turn a portion of the fleet over to the Government, it was learned here today.

Shipping men opine that the tugs are wanted to be turned over to England as part of the aid-to-Britain program. Considerable concern is being felt, however, in tug boat circles, and owners point out that if they are obliged to curtail their activities through lack of tugs, the movement of coal, scrap and other commodities along the coast will be seriously interfered with.

Ocean going tugs bring tows of three barges each up and down the coast daily to move these goods.

Owners of tugboats have attempted to induce the Government to accept wooden tugs from the laid-up fleet but the Maritime Commission apparently prefers steel tugs of the type now in service.

Coast Guardsmen Aid Fishing Ships

In tow of the Coast Guard cutter Ewing, the leaking New Bedford fishing dragger Acushnet, was en route to her home port today, following a search of nearly two days by boat and plane. The Acushnet was 150 miles off Pollock Rip Lightship when located by the Ewing. Another fishing craft was standing by.

While the Ewing was towing the Acushnet, word reached Coast Guard headquarters that another fisherman, the Annie M. Jackson, was disabled in the same vicinity by engine trouble. The cutter Algonquin was ordered to assist the Jackson.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, August 9

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Program For Sunday, Aug. 10

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

6:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:30 p. m.WRUL (6.04 and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

8:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by recording.

Short Waves in Boston

Friday, August 8

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.
6:45 p. m.—Music for A Summer Evening.
7 p. m.—International Morse Code Practice (For Advanced Students and Beginners).
7:30 p. m.—News for French-Speaking Listeners in the West Indies.
8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recording.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program. For Latin-American Listeners. News. Special Features. Music.
10 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc)

5 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Classical Concert.
6 p. m.—News in Spanish; Vincent Lopez' Orchestra; Hollywood Highlights, Vincent Lopez' Orchestra.
7 p. m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; WBOS Sports Page; Lowell Thomas.
8 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Viennese Ensemble; Intermezzo.
9 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
10 p. m.—News in Spanish; Andrini Continentales; Fantasy in Melody.
11 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, Cowboy songs; Friday Night Function.

Cut Is Urged In Deliveries As One Step

Retail merchants of Massachusetts today drafted a plan of attack upon gasoline conservation aimed chiefly against the duplication of delivery services, special deliveries and the carrying of small packages which customers will now be asked to take home themselves.

The merchants, meeting with David H. Howie, Director of Gasoline Conservation for the State, decided to launch studies that may result in the establishment of a clearing house for all retail store deliveries and a five-day delivery week with only one delivery each.

It was also proposed that no deliveries be made on Saturday and that every retail store in the State post bulletins in their stores and on their trucks recommending that customers carry their small bundles home, that they notify the stores when deliveries can be made without trouble and that they take greater care in asking for replacements of goods already delivered.

More Care Urged

Thus the attack upon gasoline consumption today assumed the guise of a campaign against one of the greatest points of wastefulness in the retail industry—the exchange of purchased articles. When the customer can return articles with ease, he is less careful about what he buys. But with gasoline conservation vital to the Nation's safety, the customer will now be asked to buy more carefully to conserve on deliveries.

Members of retail trade boards, chambers of commerce, and industrial groups heard Mr. Howie declare that this is a vital emergency, that the co-operation of industrial groups must be won to prevent the rationing of gasoline. When he asked for the help of the merchants he was told that the customer must be won over to the cause of delivery conservation, that customers must be educated not to ask for such things as the delivery of one bathing suit that costs 15 cents to buy and 20 cents to deliver.

"You must tell the people that it is their patriotic duty not to waste gasoline for the delivery of small packages," Mr. Howie stated, "since gasoline conservation is in the interests of the customers themselves who need to use their automobiles without restrictions."

Other Parleys Planned

The conference today is port of a great Atlantic seaboard campaign to conserve gasoline that will eventually reach into many other branches of daily activities, such as the promiscuous meanderings of cruising taxicabs, the idling of truck motors while stopping for deliveries, the duplication of deliveries which find four milk trucks going down one street every day to deliver four quarts of milk, and the excessive use of cars for pleasure only.

At the conference it was announced that laundries and cleansers would meet shortly to formulate plans for conserving gasoline in their field. As a patriotic gesture, it was learned that some of these companies have already cut out Saturday deliveries.

In Washington today, Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold Ickes announced that changes in insurance companies' rules regarding policyholders who carry passengers for hire would go into effect on and after Aug. 7, except in the State of Washington, where the effective date is Aug. 12, and in the States of Massachusetts and Texas, where the changes are under consideration by State authorities.

The companies have announced they will permit policy holders to carry paying passengers without increasing insurance premiums or voiding policies.

Quincy Saves

Quincy, Mass., city officials were ordered today by Mayor Thomas S. Burgin to curtail use of gasoline by city-owned vehicles by at least one-third.

He recommended that motor vehicles be kept at top efficiency to eliminate waste, routes planned to prevent unnecessary driving, and elimination of unnecessary errands. He ordered that all city-owned machines be garaged not later than 5 p. m., excepting police and fire vehicles.

Preached 'Gas' Saving; 'Bike' Given Pastor

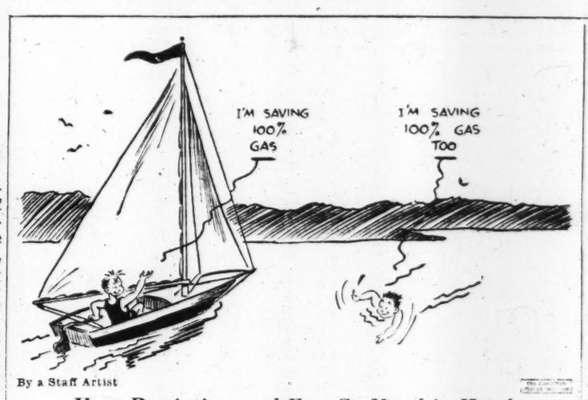
NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP)—The Rev. Dr. J. Earle Edwards, Pastor of the Queens Baptist Church, preached on conservation of gasoline at services last Sunday—and he is practicing what he preached.

A friend, Abraham Ross, service station operator, gave Dr. Edwards a bicycle, which the clergyman said would save him 100 gallons of gasoline a month in making calls on his parishioners.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music, VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—6:10 p. m.—London Calling, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Popular Melodies, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
London—8:10 p. m.—Listening Post, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Music; March; News in English; Talk by Elek Mathe; HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—News in English, JLU4, 17.79 meg., 16.8 m.; JLU4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—"World Affairs," H. Wickham Steed, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—"Vaya Usted con Dios Amigo," Comedy in Spanish by Luis Fernandez, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Rome—11.00 p. m.—News in English, 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Berlin—11:00 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

Owing to conditions abroad some of these programs may be changed.



By a Staff Artist

Here Patriotism and Fun Go Hand in Hand

Oil Conservators Set Example By Saving Gallon of Gas a Day

Pledging themselves to save one-third of their normal consumption of gasoline, or at least one gallon a day, the newly appointed Special Committee on Gasoline Conservation of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, voted to ask all Chamber members to do likewise.

The Committee, headed by Frederic S. Snyder, former President of the Chamber, and P. A. O'Connell, Vice-President of the Chamber, held its first meeting late yesterday, it was announced today.

Three basic rules for operating automobiles were adopted and urged on all Chamber members. They are: (1) Keep car in good condition. (2) Drive carefully. (3) Reduce car mileage.

Plans for a promotional campaign among Chamber members and the business community at large, the goal of which is reduced consumption of gasoline, were announced by the committee, with a slogan "Save a gallon a day and keep rationing away."

The Committee consists of the following besides Mr. Snyder and Mr. O'Connell: Ralph M. Eastman of the State Street Trust Company; Allan M. Fay of C. E. Fay Company; Fred E. Hamlin, of the American Automobile Association; Oscar W. Haussermann, former President of the Chamber; Judge J. J. Kaplan; Arthur L. Race, Copley-Plaza Hotel, and Paul T. Rothwell, head of the Bay State Milling Company.

Capacity of one tank car is 10,000 gallons of oil, while a tanker will carry 3,600,000 gallons, David H. Howie, Massachusetts Director of Gasoline Conservation said. Thus it is seen that 360 tank cars would be needed to carry as much gasoline as one tanker would bring to Massachusetts. Present overland equipment and facilities are not adequate to accommodate this additional railroad traffic, Mr. Howie told the Committee.

Loss of $50,000 In Quincy Fire

The finishing mill and finished storage building of the Blacker & Shepard Lumber Company at 10 Newport Avenue, Quincy, Mass., were destroyed by fire early this morning. The office building and several freight cars on the New Haven Ralroad tracks were slightly damaged.

An early estimate that there would be $200,000 loss was reduced to $50,000 when the fire had been brought definitely under control, according to officials of the fire department.

Residents of the thickly settled section of wood frame houses across the New Haven tracks used garden hose and brooms to extinguish sparks that blew across from the burning buildings.

Although the fire was brought under control at 3 a. m., two engine companies remained on the scene until 10 o'clock to insure against any further outbreak.

U. S. Minister to Iceland

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—The Senate confirmed yesterday the nomination of Lincoln MacVeagh of Connecticut to be Minister to Iceland. It also confirmed the reappointment of George E. Bigge of Rhode Island as a member of the Social Security Board for a term expiring Aug. 13, 1947.

B. U. Teacher Indorses Full Aid for China

A newly unified China can, with "prompt and reasonable aid" from the United States, throw off Japanese aggression and make for itself a "worthy place in the future democracy of the world," Dr. Henry R. Meyer of Boston University said today on return from the Far East.

Dr. Meyer, Director of the Graduate Division of Religious Education at B. U., spent the past year teaching and lecturing in Shanghai, Peking, Nanking, and Changtu, the University Center, Changtu is so called because many higher institutions of learning have fled from occupied zones and assembled there on the campus of West China Union University.

China is worthy of America's "unstinted aid," Dr. Meyer believes, and with it, he declares, it can win not only its present struggle for national existence, but also the subsequent battle for democratic reconstruction of its social and economic life.

As evidence of China's worth, Dr. Meyer points to its "arts and crafts, its literature and philosophy, . . . its dauntless courage and dogged determination."

The Chinese people, he declared, have shown resourcefulness, initiative, and skill in reshaping social and industrial patterns "in the midst of a life-and-death struggle."

He said they remained loyal to "the fundamentals of social stability—filial devotion, personal honesty, and integrity of character." They appreciate deeply every gesture of friendliness and co-operation which comes from America, he added.

Copper Shortage Causes Layoff

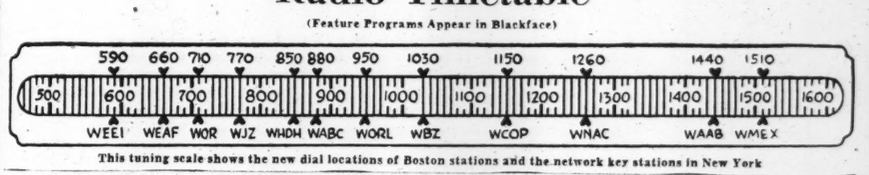
WATERBURY, Conn., Aug. 8 (AP)—Irregularities in the delivery of copper caused the layoff today of 300 employees of a unit of the Scovill Manufacturing company's north rolling mill—the second in two weeks.

Workers will be able to return to their jobs Aug. 11, Alan C. Curtiss, assistant to the President, asserted. Mr. Curtiss said his concern was getting increased receipts of copper with improved delivery over July schedules, but that the volume makes the company operate on a "hand to mouth" basis.

The Scovill Company, one of Waterbury's "big three" in the brass industry, employs 5,000 persons.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 News for Women	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Boston Red Sox-Washington Senators baseball game	Sports and Music
3:15 Frank Parker, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		Sports and Music
3:30 News; Sketchbook	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"		Sports and Music
3:45 "Exploring Space"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch		Sports and Music
4:00 Around the Hub	Club Matinee	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Red Sox-Washington Senators baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Studio Program	Club Matinee	"Stella Dallas"; sketch		"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Community Radio	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch		Tea Time Melodies
4:45 Boy, Girl, Band	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"		Comic Page Club
5:00 Mary Marlin	Ireene Wicker	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	From A to Z in Novelty	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	Drama Behind the News	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Wings Over Jordan	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15 Hedda Hopper	"Tropical Moods"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	W. F. W. Program
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports comments	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Bridge to Yesterday"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Frank Blair, News	"The Shining Hour"
7:15 Fredda Gibson	Talk, "Radio Magic"	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"	"Five Star News"
7:30 Job Hunters, guests	Bobby Byrnes' Orch.	Luxemburg Legation prg.	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	Wonderland Salutes
7:45 Camp Edwards pgm	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	Walter Kidder, songs		Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
8:00 Claudia & David'; sketch	**News commentators**	**Lucille Manners; Ross Graham; orchestra**	"Double or Nothing"; Walter Compton, m. c.	WMEX Lyric Theater
8:15 sketch	"Ridin' the Range"			WMEX Lyric Theater
8:30 "Proudly We Hail"; guests; E. Davis	"Pearl Valley Days"; dramatic sketch	**"Information, Please!" Clifton Fadiman, m. c.**	Fort Devens Radio Party	Civilian Defense Program
8:45			Fort Devens Radio Party	Russian Cathedral Choir
9:00 "Great Plays"	Vox Pop	"Waltz Time"; Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 "Great Plays"	Vox Pop	"Uncle Walter's Dog House"; variety	Arthur Mann; Music	
9:30 Hollywood Premiere; drama	"Your Happy Birthday"; variety program		News Service	
9:45			Mickey Albert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
10:00 **"Penthouse Party,"**	William L. Hutchinson	"Wings of Destiny";	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Five Star News
10:15 **Ilka Chase, m. c.**	and William Green	dramatic sketch	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:30 Rep. Frank B. Keefe	First Piano Quartet	'Listen America'; drama	"Quiz Bowl"; sports quiz	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	Dramas by Olmstead	'Listen America'; drama	"Quiz Bowl"; sports quiz	Dance Digest
11:00 Weather; Master	News; Music	News Service	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:15 Works of Music	Weather; "Music You	Local news; Weather	Ray Herbeck's Orch.	Dance Digest
11:30 **British War Relief Program**	Want"	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	The McFarland Twins	"Day's End"
11:45	"Music You Want"	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Al Kavelin's Orchestra	"Day's End"; News

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ	Musical Clock	
7:15 "On Your Toes	Headline News	Organ; News	Musical Clock	
7:30 Music; News	Musical Clock	George and Dixie, songs	Headline News	
7:45 News; Weather	News; Weather	Good Morning	Bailey Axton	
8:00 **The World Today**	Chet Gaylord	News Service	Eight Bells	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast	Weather; News	Morning Watch	Post Exchange
8:30 Carl Moore's Rowdy Revue	Headline News; Rakov's Orchestra	Musical Roundup	Andy Jacobson's Rhythms	Post Exchange
8:45		Musical Roundup	Andy Jacobson's Rhythms	Farm and Home News
9:00 Press News	News, M. Carlson	News and Rhythm	Colonial News	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 Joan Adams	Breakfast Club	Food News		Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 Joan Adams	Breakfast Club	Concert Internationale	The Merry-Go-Round	Jim's Texas Ramblers
9:45 "About Us"	Breakfast Club	Musical Roundup	Ocean Red Cross Talk	Jim's Texas Ramblers
10:00 Burl Ives, songs	Andrini Continentales	Irving Miller's Orchestra	Rainbow House, juvenile program	Studio Program
10:15 Burl Ives, songs	News; Music	Jack Turner, songs	Handy Andy	
10:30 Gardening program	Four Polka Dots	"America the Free"	Rainbow House	Shopping News
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	Rosa Lee, soprano	"America the Free"	Rainbow House	Shopping News
11:00 News; 'Life of Riley'	'The Band Played On'	'Lincoln Highways';	Web Tilton Songs; organ	Letter-Quest
11:15 'Life of Riley'	'The Band Played On'	dramatic sketch	Jimmy Shields, songs	Letter-Quest
11:30 Voice of Broadway	'Two Men and a Girl'	'Vaudeville Theater' with	Pan Americana	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
11:45 National Hillbillies	Weather; Musicale	Jim Ameche; orchestra	News Reporter	Five Star News
12:00 Columbia's Country Journal	News; Reflections in Rhythm	Musical Roundup	Musical Album	Rhythm Revue
12:15 "Stars Over Hollywood"; drama	National Farm and Home Hour	Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural Series	Rhythm Revue
12:30		"Call to Youth"	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45		"Matinee in Rhythm"	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 News Service	National Farm and Home Hour	News Service	"We Are Always Young Governments Girl"	Musical Mailbox with Vivienne Cameron
1:15 Siesta	George and Dixie			
1:30 Brush Creek Follies	'What's on the Air'	Zara's Marimba Melodies	Pauline Alpert, pianist	Organ Melodies
1:45 Brush Creek Follies	News Service	'Rhythm Time'	Baseball Interviews	Discussion on Art
2:00 "Buffalo Presents"	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Campus Capers, vocalists, organ	Boston Red Sox-Washington Senators baseball game	"Melodic Moods"
2:15 "Buffalo Presents"	Johnny Long's Orchestra			"Melodic Moods"
2:30 **'Of Men and Books'**	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Sports Comments		Nancy Mace, songs
2:45 **'Of Men and Books'**	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	'Fiesta'	Boston Red Sox-Washington Senators baseball game	Five Star News
3:00 Dorien String Quartet	Indiana Indigo; Jean Brown's Orchestra	'Nature Sketches'		Sports and Music
3:15		Patti Chapin, songs		Sports and Music
3:30 Vera Brodsky, piano; News	"Music of the Americas," with Ricardo	Golden Melodies	Boston Red Sox-Washington Senators game	Sports and Music
3:45		Golden Melodies		Sports and Music
4:00 **"Calling Pan-America"**	News; Eastern Grass Courts Tennis Tournament	Music; Jimmy Lytell's Orchestra	Music; youth program, "Prelude to Stardom"	Johnny Andrews, songs
4:15		Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	Melody Mirror
4:30 New England to the Colors		Bing Crosby, Sports Quiz	"I'll Find My Way"	Melody Mirror
4:45	Tennis Tournament			Melody Mirror
5:00 "At Meadowbrook", Bonny Dunham's Orchestra; music	Al & Lee Reiser, piano; Network Sports	'The World Is Yours'; dramatization	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15	Dolly Dawn's Orchestra	"It's Dance Time"	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30	Dolly Dawn's Orchestra	Sports Comments	Frank Ryan, Sports	Melody Mirror
5:45 S. Dunham's Orch.				Five Star News
6:00 Sifting the News	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15 "Let's Waltz"	Music; Sports Digest	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30 Elmer Davis, news	Civilian Defense Prgrm	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 **The World Today**	News Review	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports reports
7:00 **'People's Platform'; informal discussion**	"Message of Israel"	"Quiz of Two Cities"	"Dramas of Youth" series	"The Silver Sage"
7:15	"Message of Israel"	"Quiz of Two Cities"		Five Star News
7:30 Concert Orchestra	"Little Ol' Hollywood"	"Confidentially Yours"	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Wonderland Salutes
7:45 Concert Orchestra	"Little Ol' Hollywood"	Better Business Drama	"Inside of Sports"	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
8:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Income Tax Savings	"Grand Ole Opry"	"The Soldiers' Quiz" from Camp Edwards	WMEX Round Table Discussion
8:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Ben Klassen's Orchestra	"Grand Ole Opry"		Civilian Defense talk
8:30 City Desk; drama	The Bishop and the Gargoyle"; drama	Truth or Consequences"; quiz program	Hawaii Calls	The Four Maestros
8:45 City Desk; E. Davis				
9:00 "Your Hit Parade"; Mark Warnow's Orch.; vocalists	"Frontline Headlines"	National Barn Dance; Eddie Peabody; Hoosier Hotshots; Glen Welty's Orchestra	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical Album
9:15	"Meet the Band"		Colonial News	
9:30	NBC Summer Symphony; Desire DeFauw, cond.		Morton Gould's Orch.	Pages From the Classical Album
9:45 "Saturday Night			Morton Gould's Orch.	
10:00 "Serenade"; music	NBC Summer Symphony; Desire DeFauw, cond.	Grant Park Concert	"Chicagoland Concert"; Henry Weber's Orch.; Marian Claire, soprano; Attilio Baggiore, tenor	Five Star News
10:15 Public Affairs		Grant Park Concert		Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:30 Golfers' Forum	'Sweet and Rhythmic' orchestra; songs	"Defense for America," dramatization		Dance Digest
10:45 News; Sports				Dance Digest
11:00 Weather; Harry James' Orchestra	News; Music	News Service	Louis Armstrong's Orch.	Dance Digest
11:15	Weather; Dance Orch.	Local news; Weather	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:30 Michael Loring's Or.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Michael Loring's Orch.	Count Basie's Orchestra	"Day's End"; News
11:45 Michael Loring's Or.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Michael Loring's Orch.	Count Basie's Orchestra	"Day's End"; Music

USED CARS

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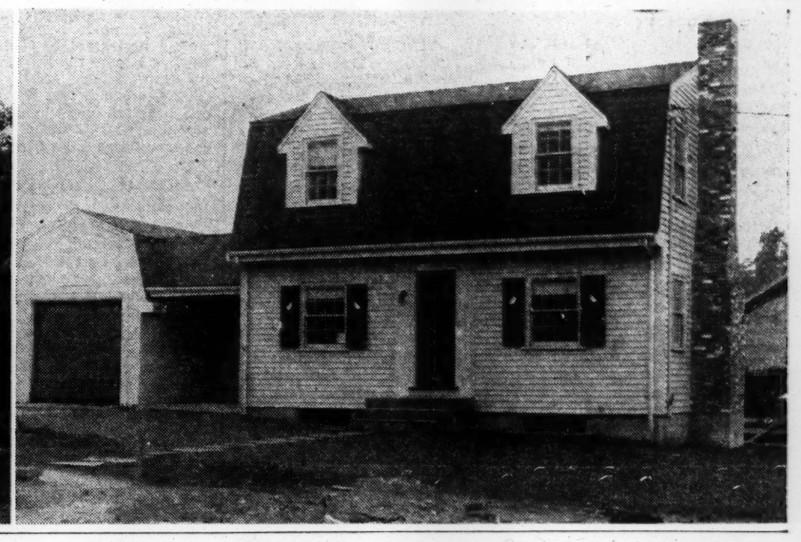
BAKER CO. BROOKLINE VILLAGE OPEN EVENINGS

Gravel Pit in Newton Lower Falls Fast Blossoming Into Houses and Lawns

By a Staff Photographer



Once Only Scrubby Hill

Left: Belmore Park as it looks today, a home community being bored out of almost impossible terrain.

Right: Typical home in Belmore Park. Development is on Washington Street, Newton Lower Falls.

Below: Interesting use of signs like this features $6,900 home community.

Belmore Park Plans Caused Doubt, But—

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

The people of Newton Lower Falls are skeptical . . . at least they didn't believe builder John J. Tobin could do it.

There it was . . . a giant hill of coarse gravel covered with scrub oak growth, matted with underbrush . . . a likely looking housing site for only a groundhog.

But today, Newton Lower Falls is getting some idea of what Mr. Tobin meant when he said a few weeks ago: "Some day people will be talking about my new home community on Washington Street as the beauty spot that was once only a gravel pit."

The once great gravel pit is now only half a pit. The other half is rapidly taking shape as a home development under the title "Belmore Park." There are now three or four completed homes set against a background of gravel piles pierced in turn by lines of telephone poles marking the future course of street building.

The development is also marked at the entrance by a unique display of sign posts, one of them bearing the inscription: "If you lived in Belmore Park, you'd be home now."

Another poster topping a six-foot, rustic, wooden signboard asks the visitor this question: "Nice, aren't they?"

In one of the kitchens of a completed home, the visitor asks himself: "Cute, isn't it?" only to have a sign throw that identical query back at him.

Thus, the cleverly phrased signs found scattered through Belmore Park and Chilton Homes, just a step down the road at Day Street, anticipate just what the visitor will think as he steps from one room into another or crosses from one side of the street to the other.

But there are other interesting features at Belmore Park. Living rooms are made to look larger by running the second floor stairway up at the end of the living room. Six large rooms are being sold for $6,900. Decorative touches are furnished through practical uses of glass blocks . . . in the kitchen, for instance, beneath wall cabinets to give light to working spaces.

Bay State House Building

Home building in 28 Massachusetts cities last year reached the second highest level in 11 years based on volume and valuation, according to a tabulation released today by the Bureau of Industrial Service, New York City.

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

In 1940, these cities provided new homes for 23,028 persons, a drop of 3,568 from 1939 the best year since 1929. The 1940 record was an increase of 32 per cent over 1930, the report disclosed. In point of volume, the Massachusetts cities ranked twelfth in the list of 48 States. Twenty-one of these cities reported better volumes than in 1939, but the others lagged to cause a reduction for the whole from the previous year.

Value of residences built in these 28 Massachusetts cities in 1940 totaled $21,854,377, a drop of $3,832,791, or 14.9 per cent, from the 1939 level of $25,687,168. New home expenditures in 1940, an Investors Syndicate survey shows, were $1,814,281, or 7.6 per cent, lower than the 1930 total of $23,668,658. From 1931 to 1940, inclusive, such valuations aggregated $132,444,346.

The cities used in this survey were Boston, Brockton, Brookline, Cambridge, Chelsea, Chicopee, Everett, Fall River, Fitchburg, Haverhill, Holyoke, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, Malden, Medford, New Bedford, Newton, Pittsfield, Quincy, Revere, Salem, Somerville, Springfield, Tauton, Walthm, Watertown, and Worcester.

Scouts Building Ban

Although rumors come out of Washington that private housing faces a curb for purposes of national defense facilitation, American Builder scouts the idea of building material shortages, charging that the talk of bottlenecks and shortages is just so much propaganda intended to establish sentiment against private enterprise.

Because of increased demands for lumber and the removal of coastwise service vessels that have been carrying a large part of the lumber supplies, the railways have had to carry 26 per cent more lumber carloads in the first half of 1941, according to the publication. But it added that in the first six months of 1929 the rails handled 64 per cent more carloads.

American Builder is confident that the building industry can meet and solve problems that will confront it in the next few months without interference from the Federad Government. Basic supplies of lumber, brick, cement, roofing, plaster and so on are held to be ample.

The publication contends that the surest and speediest way to provile needed defense housing is for the Government to encourage and stimulate the initiative and ingenuity of private enterprise.

"No other industry in the Country has such huge unusued resources of labor and materials. Give them a chance and they will produce homes of the type and price that is needed in quantities that will amaze defense housing officials," says the Builder.

Eliot Leads Fight to Make Extra Judgeship Permanent

New Deal-inspired legislation to make permanent the fourth Federal District Court judgeship in Massachusetts today re-energized reports of at least one and possibly two retirements from the local bench this Fall.

The fourth District Court judgeship here will lapse under existing law with the first vacancy or retirement from this Court. Slated for only three judicial seats, this Court was expanded two years ago when Senior Justice Elisha H. Brewster was unable to carry the full burden of his post. Congress then established an additional judgeship for this District and the President appointed Francis J. W. Ford, United States Attorney, to fill it.

The judgeship at that time was strictly an extra. According to Congress, the Court would return to its original size with the first retirement, expected to be that of Judge Brewster who reaches retirement age this month.

McLellan May Retire

Periodically reappearing, however, have been reports that Judge Hugh D. McLellan would also retire this Fall. Judge McLellan, considered one of the best legal minds in the Federal District judiciary, at one time was reported ready to retire to accept a public post of some importance. He is now sitting in Philadelphia, assigned by Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone to hear the trial of retired Circuit Court Judge J. Warren Davison on charges of obstructing justice.

Retirement of both Judge Brewster and Judge McLellan, both appointed by Republican Presidents, and their replacement would give Massachusetts a solidly Democratic Federal District Court for the first time in history. This would also result in a completely Democratic judiciary here for the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting in Boston, has also been entirely replaced by the appointees of the current Administration.

Understandable hesitancy on the part of patronage-minded legislators to let this opportunity pass for saving the $10,000-a-year judgeship, plus the current redistricting situation in Massachusetts, is credited with bringing about the latest move. This is the bill, approved yesterday by the House Judiciary Committee, to make the fourth judgeship here permanent. The bill was introduced by Representative Thomas H. Eliot (D) of Cambridge.

Eliot Heads Fight

Mr. Eliot stated that in the event of failure to prevent the lapse of the judgeship, the three remaining judges would have to carry 30 per cent more civil cases than the average maintained by similar courts throughout the country. Observers point out, however, that the Massachusetts Court, little over a decade ago, had only one justice for the whole State, now has four, with three of them permanent.

Another reason advanced is the possibility that this may be the way sought to find a niche for Representative Arthur D. Healey (D) of Somerville, whose district will become heavily Republican under the new Massachusetts redistricting plan. Mr. Healey, however, may be barred by law. Congressmen are prohibited from taking judicial posts established while they are members.

U. S. Lines Gets Freighter Dino

Disposal of the Italian freighter Dino—taken over at Boston by the United States Maritime Commission under the Ship Requisition Act—has been determined, Boston shipping men learned today.

The craft, which was loading scrap iron at Boston for Italy when that country entered the war, remained in port here because of the British blockade. She has now been allocated by the Maritime Commission to the United States Lines. The Dino, one of four Italian ships, chartered to the United States Lines, is to be overhauled and prepared for active service at sea before she enter upon her new career.

Army Lets Contracts For 200,000 Shoes

The award of contracts for more than 100,000 pairs of service shoes was announced at the Army Base as follows:

Hubbard Shoe Company, Rochester, N. H., 24,000 pairs at $3.70; E. J. Givren Company, Rockland, 29,000 pairs at $3.725; International Shoe Company, St. Louis, Mo., 24,000 pairs at $3.725; A. R. Hyde & Sons, Cambridge, Mass., 20,000 pairs at $3.725; Moose River Shoe Company, Old Town, Maine, 10,000 pairs at $3.725.

Aluminum Collection Quota Far Exceeded in Rhode Island

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 8—Success of the aluminum collection campaign in Rhode Island, in which the State's quota was exceeded by more than 100 per cent, prompted Gov. J. Howard McGrath this week to request that all organizations participating in the drive keep in contact with the State Council of Defense for possible service in future house-to-house campaigns in this State.

The smoothness with which the aluminum campaign was carried out in the various communities by voluntary organizations surprised even the officials of the Defense Council who directed the program. With contributions still trickling in, 102 tons of aluminum had been collected by this week, William A. Shawcross, chairman of the collecting committee announced.

Governor McGrath envisioned the possibility that the same voluntary civilian organizations in the cities and towns might be useful in some later phase of the defense program.

He sent his request to the mayors of all cities and the presidents of all town councils in Rhode Island, thanking them for their co-operation and asking that the voluntary groups be kept alive as semi - permanent organizations which might be called upon again.

With the aluminum drive out of the way, at least for the moment, the State Council of Defense turned its attention this week to its second most pressing problem—the problem of fuel. Frederick A. Wilmot, Executive Secretary of the Council, expressed the opinion the problem might be solved readily if the need for conservation of fuel supplies were properly presented to the people. The aluminum drive proved, he said, that the people were ready to co-operate, once the seriousness of the campaign was realized.

Fletcher Burton, chairman of the Council's fuel committee, left for Washington this week to confer with Price Administrator Leon Henderson. He will submit a report at the next meeting of the Council.

Homes Opened

Many of the oldest homes in Kingston, R. I., some of them dating back to the Revolutionary period, were opened this week to visitors as part of a program to raise funds for assisting a namesake town in England, Kingston-on-Thames, Bristol, Newport and several other Rhode Island communities have raised money in the past to assist their namesake towns in England, but this is the first time that a community had opened its historic old show places for such a purpose.

Among the old structures visited were the State House, dating to 1775, which now houses the Kingston Library; the John T. Nichols residence, dating to 1802; the Kingston Inn, dating to 1755; and the Potter, Wells and Douglas homesteads, which were built between 1752 and 1830.

Present owners of the dwellings were hosts for the visitors and lecturers versed in the lore of the community described the architectural points of the historic buildings.

Customs Receipts

Customs collections for the District of Rhode Island continue to show tremendous increases over collections in previous years.

Joseph J. Cunningham, Collector here, announced this week that collections for the month of July were 364 per cent higher than for July, 1940. The total was $883,202.24.

The June collections likewise were far ahead of collections in June, 1940, the increase being 282 per cent.

Principal items on which the collections were made were wool, fuel oil and cotton yarn.

Industrial Class Graduates

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 8 (AP)—Gov. Robert A. Hurley told a graduating group of industrial apprentices here that if Adolf Hitler had his way "the American standard of living, that precious inheritance of all American workers, would be depressed to the level of the convict laborers of Nazi Germany."

The State's Chief Executive presented certificates testifying their completion of courses of training to 73 young men from all parts of the State at the graduation exercises last night in Hartford High School. The apprentice courses were under the supervision of the State Apprenticeship Council and some of the graduates were in training for five years.

William L. Batt of Washington, Deputy Director of the Office of Production Management, told the youths that "all-round skilled workmen who have served an apprenticeship today are the keystone in the whole defense labor structure."

The current war, Governor Hurley said, "has a particular significance for you, for it was started by forces which began and continue . . . as the enemies of the rights of labor everywhere in the world."

"Hitler started as an anti-labor agitator and he became the head of a world-revolution against labor," the Governor continued. "If he would have his way, we would all return to a system of masters and slaves. . . . If he would have his way, he would destroy the hard-won rights of American workmen, those civilized standards of wages and working hours, without which any work can become drudgery. If he would have his way, the entire world would be Nazi, regimented, enslaved, without dignity and without hope."

Camp Lee's Circus First by the Army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—In addition to being the first circus ever sponsored by the United States Army, Camp Lee's circus, scheduled to take place at the main gate, Aug. 20, also has the unusual distinction of presenting the first motorized convoy animal attraction in the annals of show business.

Five lions, a camel and a small assorted menagerie will be transported from Mason City, Ill., to Camp Lee, Va., and returned to Illinois by truck and trailer convoy arranged by Capt. George I. Ammon, motor transportation officer of the Quartermaster Replacement Center, Camp Lee.

The animals are being convoyed from the Mather's animal farm and will be put through their paces under the big top by Corporal Merritt Mathers, of the Seventh Quartermaster Training Regiment, who has temporarily put aside lion training for recruit training during his stay in the service. The "cats" and the other species will be kept on the circus grounds in cages being especially constructed by the camp carpenters.

Housatonic Parley Backs Conservation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALLS VILLAGE, Conn., Aug. 8—The first Housatonic Valley Conference, which encounters subjects ranging from the specific problems of this area to the broader realms of inter-American relations, concludes its first week of meetings today.

Scene of the conference is the new Housatonic Regional High School here, said to be the first regional high school in New England. It is a particularly appropriate setting for this afternoon's round table discussion on "The Problem of Rural High School Education."

The evening meeting will extend into another branch of the field to consider "The Crisis in Liberal Education." Dr. William Allan Neilson, president emeritus of Smith College, will preside tonight and Mortimer J. Adler, law professor and author of "How to Read a Book," will be among the speakers.

More than 40 authorities have been or will be heard in the course of its two-week period, it was noted today by Bradford Perin, Director of the Conference. Mr. Perin also stated that the exhibit of more than 30 pictures on the walls of the high school gymnasium constitutes the most extensive collection of specifically inter-American paintings that has been shown outside of New York.

Concerts Scheduled

That part of the conference which devotes itself to cultural relations within the Americas also includes concerts. Elsie Houston of Brazil, Eugene Jolas of Kentucky, and the Gordon String Quartet have already been heard by attendants at the first session of the conference, last Saturday. The quartet will play another program of Latin-American chamber music at the final program, on the evening of Aug. 15, when the matter of the evening will be "Inter-American Cultural Relations."

While the aims of the conference, which is a non-profit corporation, are broadly cultural, one specific action has been taken in behalf of the conservation and preservation of this area. Those present at the Wednesday afternoon round table on the problems of the Housatonic Valley unanimously adopted a resolution recommending "to the Governor of the State the appointment of a commission to consider the plan drawn by Mr. Charles Downing Lay for the conservation and recreational development of the Housatonic Valley." A committee was formed to further the project.

Lieut. Gov. Odell Shepard, who is staying in Falls Village for the duration of the conference, is actively interested in the plan. Speakers such as Stuart Chase, Roger Burlingame, Walter Prichard Eaton, and Mr. Lay indicated their enthusiasm for this sort of conservation by appearing at Wednesday's round table without charge.

A Wide Program

The conference sponsors are disappointed and puzzled over the meager attendance so far, though there has been no lack of nationally known speakers. Announced to participate in coming evening meetings at 8 o'clock are Sir Norman Angell, who will head the list of speakers next Monday evening, Aug. 11, on the subject, "Current Political Issues, National and International"; Bruce Bliven, President and Editor of the New Republic, who will address the conference on, "Can Science Save Civilization?" on Wednesday evening; and Dr. Stephen Duggan, director of the Institute of International Education, who will preside over the last session, on "Inter-American Cultural Relations," next Friday evening.

Lieutenant-Governor Shepard will be one of three speakers on Tuesday evening when the subject is to be "Patriotism—Local, National, and International." There will be a round table discussion of inter-American commercial relations on Friday afternoon, Aug. 15, at 2:30.

Bay State House Democrats Plan Fight on Redistricting

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—Massachusetts House Democrats have decided to petition their State Supreme Court on Oct. 1 to set aside the redistricting by the Republican-dominated Legislature and to seek congressional intervention in the controversy.

However, their hopes of having the House take action were dimmed by reports that many House members, even among the Democratic majority, of which Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts is leader, would consider the overruling of a State Legislature's action an invasion of State's rights.

The basis for an appeal to the State Supreme Court and the House of Representatives as outlined by William H. Burke, Jr., Democratic State Chairman, was failure of the State Legislature to follow congressional standards in setting up the 14 new congressional districts.

Under the plan enacted by the Bay State, House representation was reduced from 15 to 14 and at least two sitting Democrats were believed out of the picture. Representative Thomas H. Eliot was definitely eliminated by loss of his district, while Representative Arthur D. Healey was given a district with a 23,000 Republican plurality on the basis of 1940 election returns.

Mr. Burke said that in adopting the redistricting plan the Legislature failed to regard a congressional mandate calling for compactness of districts and a nearly equal share of population in each of the districts.

Another proposal for congressional action has been advanced by Mr. Healey, that of amending pending legislation affecting the Pennsylvania setup where the Legislature, divided in control between Republicans and Democrats, has failed to redistrict although the State loses a representative in the next election.

Bay State Democrats assert that the law governing the election of representatives gives Congress the sole right to determine how its members shall be named and that under this provision it is required that congressional districts be "contiguous" and have nearly evenly distributed population.

These provisions, they contend, were violated by the Massachusetts Legislature.

Names in Birth Control Issue To Go Under Tests for Writing

Lines were drawn today for a potential battle to bar from the November, 1942, State ballot, the issue of legalizing dissemination of birth control information by physicians to married couples.

Frederick W. Mansfield, former Mayor of Boston, representing William Cardinal O'Connell, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston, hired a handwriting expert to examine the more than 7,000 voter signatures filed to carry the issue to the State ballot.

At the same time, Representative Theodore A. Glynn, Jr., (D) of Boston announced he would file an official protest against the original initiative petition charging that Sarah Curwood of Cambridge, one of the original 10 signers, is not a registered voter.

The more than 7,000 additional signatures were filed by Mrs. Walter E. Campbell, President of the Massachusetts Mothers' Health Council.

Mr. Mansfield said that Miss Elizabeth McCarthy, Boston handwriting expert, will examine the signatures.

"After our checkup we will decide what further steps to take," he added.

First Commercial Cargo Of Cryolite Nears Hub

Bringing a cargo of 3,000 tons of cryolite from Greenland, the Norwegian freighter Aun is expected to reach Boston Monday. It is said to be the first commercial cargo ever brought here from Greenland. Cryolite is an aluminum-bearing mineral that is expected to move here in volume because of the demand for aluminum.

E. Kent Hubbard

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Aug. 8 (AP)—E. Kent Hubbard, who passed on here yesterday, had been President of the Connecticut Manufacturers' Association since 1918 and was former President of the Maxim Silencer Company of Hartford.

A native of Chicago, he was a director of nearly a dozen banks, utilities, and industrial concerns. After his term as President of the Maxim Company from 1913 to 1916, he left private industry to work for the Connecticut Manufacturers' Association. A life-long Democrat, Mr. Hubbard was an unsuccessful candidate for Lieutenant-Governor in 1903. He was Vice-President of the Eastern States Exposition in Springfield, Mass., a member of the State Parole Board, a Director of the State Prison, a trustee of Wesleyan University, and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Industrial Conference Board.

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U. S. Marines: Key to Tokyo Moves

By Frederick B. Opper
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Aug. 8 — Watch Russia.

Watch the Fourth Regiment of the United States Marines.

These are two keys to Japan's next moves in the Far East.

For despite warlike Tokyo press threats, informed Japanese here believe that Prince Fumimaro Konoye and Foreign Minister Admiral Teijiro Toyoda will make efforts to prevent hostilities at least until the immediate future is clearer. The Japanese hope to secure advantages up to the point, but not beyond, where the democracies will take military action. Informed observers continue to believe that Tokyo does not intend to take an irrevocable course until results of the German-Soviet war are more definite.

Thus the position of Russia in its present conflict with Germany remains one of the determining factors in Japanese policy.

Key to U. S. Attitude

The attitude of the United States is, meanwhile, interpreted in how long the Marine Corps maintains its troops in Shanghai. It is true that this may look more important at close range so that residents of this City may be excused if they are fully aware of the relationship of the International Settlement to the entire crisis.

But it is, nevertheless, clear that the purpose of the Marines here is to guard American citizens and property. They would in all probability be evacuated, together with the Americans, if Washington felt that a "shooting war" were about to begin. And again, the effect on Japanese policy is obvious.

Shanghai, however, is nervous over the future, with some hoarding in evidence. There is some hope that America will send special vessels for evacuation purposes.

It is recognized in informed circles here that whatever the restraint upon Japan may be, Tokyo is preparing for all eventualities. This is the explanation of the fact that the Japanese are speeding troops to Indo-China, hurrying Indo-China defenses, and continuing pressure on Thailand.

Troops to Manchuria

Simultaneously Japan is sending at least 100,000, and probably more, men to Manchuria. These are massed near Vladivostok and Khabarovsk, Siberia. The total force in Manchuria now is probably 400,000 picked troops. However, there is no evidence here that the Soviets are relaxing their Siberian defenses and the Japanese reinforcements are believed intended solely to meet future eventualities and not to launch an immediate attack.

The Japanese are calling up reservists, many of whom already have served in the China War and were mustered out in addition to civilians living in China. They also are re-examining and reclassifying men as old as 45 years for possible service.

[In Tokyo, authoritative Japanese pictured their Empire as ringed by the military, political, and economic power of the United States, Britain, China, and the Netherlands but that it would be easy to break the economic encirclement if Japan adopts "the German fashion."

There was nothing specific in the comment to indicate that more than a diplomatic power campaign was suggested. It came from one of Japan's most authoritative naval experts, Lieut. Commander Tota Ishimaru. The Associated Press reported that his statement, appearing in the newspaper Hochi, said:

"Manchukuo, China, Indo-China, and Thailand have joined the co prosperity sphere. Now we the co-prosperity sphere. Now we can draw on Indo-China and other food.

Oil and Rubber

"Getting the (Netherlands) Indies oil and Malay rubber is a bit difficult, but should be a cinch if we tackle the problem after the German fashion."

Domei, Japanese news agency, said it was reliably understood that Admiral Toyoda was selecting a special envoy for French Indo-China to be charged, presumably, with all diplomatic and economic negotiations.]

With all of this, the American colony in China experiences a sense of relief with every report of the strengthening of the democratic garrisons in the Far East. Those who know the preparations going forward in Malaya are ready to accept the statement by the Australian Air Minister, John McEwen, that British Empire Air Forces in the Far East are strong enough to meet any emergency.

It is known that large transports, primarily for the use of the Australian Air Rorce, are being ordered for the Malayan stations. These will permit rapid shifts of troop concentrations over a wide area.

[From Singapore, Straits Settlements, Reuters, British News Agency, reported that United States aid to China was pouring in over the Burma Road. An Information Ministry statement there said that if this flow of material were stopped it would be equivalent to "drawing the war fangs from China."]

Japan Take Steps For Raid Defense

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, Aug. 8

Domei said today that the Government, realizing the urgent necessity of protecting Japan's major industrial centers against air attack, had decided to reorganize the Home Ministry Planning Board into an Air Defense Bureau.

Funds for the reorganization were approved by the Cabinet at its last meeting, the news agency declared.

The Bureau will have three sections to supervise air defense, equipment, and general affairs, Domei said.

Japan 'Encircled'

TOKYO, Aug. 8 (AP)—Japan has recognized officially military, political, and economic encirclement of its Empire by the United States, Great Britain, China, and the Netherlands East Indies, Koh Ishii, Cabinet Information Bureau spokesman, said today.

Mr. Ishii's blunt statement was the first Government comment charging the formation of a cordon around Japan. Before today the Japanese press alone had been sharply critical of reported American, British, and Chinese preparations to forestall any possible Japanese military expansion beyond French Indo-China and had asserted the Americans, British, Chungking Chinese, and Dutch colonials were bent on offensive encirclement of Japan.

When Mr. Ishii's attention was called to a statement by British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden that preparations were being made at Singapore for any eventuality in Malaya or Southern Asia, he said:

"Why is it necessary for the British to make such preparations? It is reported that British are concentrating troops near Thailand. Whether encircling or not they are making military preparations."

In a dispatch from Bangkok, Capital of Thailand, Domei said there was every indication the United States, Great Britain, and China were making efforts to check Japan and that encirclement had been tightened by establishment of British ir bases in Malaya and Burma. Domei added that Britain had plans for strengthening the defense of the Burma Road by closer co-operation with the Chungking Government.

[The official Thai radio commentator in a radiocast from Bangkok said: "Thailand is extremely grateful to those offering her protection, but begs to decline same with thanks."

He said the Thai Government has enough officers and men to look out for its bases, but would welcome assistance in the form of war materials which are needed.]

When asked if Russia were included in the alleged encirclement bloc, Mr. Ishii said, "that remains to be seen."

German Supplies Rule Vichy; Paris Demands Close Accord

Continued from Page 1

is again raised whether the United States has any intention of trying to land an expeditionary force at Dakar or Morocco, and prominence is given in the Paris press to the movements of a group of American engineers who arrived in Lisbon by air, bound for Africa.

Under Rebuke From Paris

Simultaneously come attacks from Occupied France leveled against Vichy for not collaborating in every domain with Germany, accusing Vichy of weakness for not taking a "strong" position—meaning lining up beside Germany in the war.

Unmoved, Chief of State Marshal Pétain has continued to pursue his policy. As the Empire is under Vichy's control and is faithful personally to the Marshal, it is Vichy's greatest strength.

With the richest part of France occupied, with Syria gone, Madagascar cut off, islands scattered about the world dissident, or out of direct control, and with Japan establishing naval and air bases in Indo-China, North Africa is all that remains of the world's second biggest empire that is directly under control of the Capital.

Attack on 'De Gaullism'

Two statements, made this week in France, merit attention in a situation where little is said. The first was by Paul Marion, information chief and leading Government spokesman, in a passionate denunciation of De Gaullism, which he coupled with Communism, at a popular meeting in the overcrowded and feverish city of Marseille.

M. Marion said: "Marshal Pétain said to one of his Ministers as they left a Cabinet meeting, 'So far I have given to France my person; to save France I am ready to give my popularity.'"

The other statement was made by Fernand de Brinon, Ambassador to Paris, upon his return to that city from a short visit to Vichy this week. It was made at a time when rumors of coming events, all more or less sensational, were flying thick.

'Freedom of Thought'

M. de Brinon denied all rumors as without any foundation, then went on: "A discussion is in progress between the French and German Governments, for which the French Government needs all its freedom of thought.

"Moreover, Marshal Pétain and Admiral Darlan are absolutely decided not to break the policy of collaboration inaugurated at Montoire. Delicate problems remain to be solved and we have reached a moment when the most delicate are up for solution."

Many are inclined to put these two statements together to mean that Marshal Pétain is concentrating on some plan for closer collaboration with Germany.

In North Africa

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Aug. 8 (AP)—With Vichy awaiting the arrival of Gen. Maxime Weygand, its African Proconsul, the evening mouthpiece of the Paris collaboration group, Le Nouveaux Temps, today flatly demanded that France go beyond armistice limits to obtain German help in strengthening its North African defenses.

It did not conceal that this would be directed against the United States.

"The United States will not hesitate, as soon as it judges it expedient, to turn from unrestrained words to unrestrained deeds," the editorial declared. "On that day French West Africa and Dakar, as well as Morocco, will be in danger.

"And we shall have to meet it alone . . . with fatally inadequate material means as long as close and complete French-German collaboration will not have replaced the strict regime of the armistice. . . .

"We know that final victory of the Reich over the U. S. S. R. has been doubted by certain 'informed circles' in Vichy, where the people unfortunately continue trying to make orientation of our foreign policy depend on more or less correct evaluation of world military eventualities."

Sunday Ends British Double Summer Time

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AP)—Britain will turn the clock back one hour at 3 a. m. Sunday after three months of "double summer time," which is two hours ahead of Greenwich time.

Under "double summer time," a device to get the most out of sunlight and conserve electric power during the long summer daylight hours, London time was seven hours ahead of eastern standard time, Now it will be six.

A 'Mixed' Army

International

Men and Women Train Together

The present war is an experimental ground for many things that were never done before. One of the old suppositions was that men and women could not work and drill together in the same regiment. At an artillery practice camp in England these old theories are being disproved. Above: Men and women of the same battery are receiving gun instruction together. Below: The mixed troops parade together. The experiment is said to be proving successful.

Nazis Admit Berlin Bombed —But by British or Russians?

BERLIN, Aug. 8 (AP)—This capital was raided by air last night but the German High Command, aside from an implication that the raiders were British, did not identify the "individual planes" which bombed Berlin.

[The British denied that Berlin was one of the RAF's targets last night, raising the probability that the Russian Air Force, which the Germans had pictured as no longer an offensive threat, had spanned the Russian-German battle front and had flown over 600 miles to their target.]

Two communiqués touched on this raid. A special report issued in the early morning said:

"Weak enemy forces flew into western Germany last night. Only a few planes succeeded in advancing as far as Berlin. The limited number of explosives dropped caused minor damage to buildings, killing several civilians."

The subsequent regular communiqué of the High Command had this to say:

"The enemy last night attacked a number of places in western Germany, among others Dortmund. Individual planes dropped bombs on the Reich's Capital. The civilian population suffered a small number of dead and wounded. Night chasers and combat planes brought down six enemy planes."

[It is to be noted that while the first report indicated that the attack was simply another of the British forays into western Germany, with some planes pushing on to Berlin, the description of the attack in the second does not carry that implication so sharply.]

RAF Hits Hard

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AP)—Heavy damage was caused "and widespread fires left burning" after RAF night attacks on Essen, Dortmund, and Hamm, an Air Ministry communiqué reported today.

Besides these attacks, it said other British planes blasted docks in the French port of Boulogne, Nazi-held air bases in Denmark and northern France, and shipping off the Dutch coast.

But there was no mention of an air assault on Berlin, which was announced officially in Berlin as having been made last night and denied in official British sources.

Again on their round-the-clock schedule, British planes—now holding the offensive—ferried their bombs across the English Channel today, the first anniversary of the start of the air battle of Britain.

Just a year ago, the Luftwaffe threw 300 bombers and 500 fighters against a Channel convoy to start the greatest air battles the world has known. On that day the Germans lost 53 planes but continued their attack until Oct. 31 at a cost put by the British at 2,375 planes.

That the offensive is costly for either belligerent was demonstrated by an official announcement that the RAF yesterday lost 10 planes to six German.

[German accounts said the British lost 24.]

Today's Rumor Deflator:

By the Associated Press

On July 19 Stockholm newspapers published a report—which was widely republished — that German bombs had left the Kremlin in ruins. On July 28 Harry Hopkins conferred with Joseph Stalin in the Kremlin.

[The rumors of destruction of the Kremlin were carried neither by the Associated Press nor The Christian Science Monitor.]

Stay Away From Vladivostok, British Warning to Japanese

Continued from Page 1

denial of reports Japan intended to make such a move.

Crisis Seen Nearing

The conviction here grows daily that Japan under German pressure is moving swiftly toward the gravest complications both in the North and South Pacific. In the North, around Vladivostok, a powerful Russian Army, autonomous and self-contained with everything it needs in the way of planes, tanks and supplies, stands in the way of the Japanese. This army is reliably stated to number more than 1,000,000 men, comprising the First Red Banner Army with headquarters at Vladivostok, the Second Red Banner Army at the Amur River north of Manchukuo, and the Transbaikal Army further west along the Mongolian border. Confidence is expressed here that this force is superior to anything Japan could put into the field against it. But this doesn't mean the Russians wouldn't require aid in a big way if they were obliged to fight on two fronts, and it is accepted as axiomatic here that the brunt of providing either supplies or naval and air assistance would fall chiefly on the United States as far as the northern sector of the Pacific is concerned.

In the South, the Thai Government possesses an army of approximately 50,000 men which, although it includes some light tanks and mechanized infantry, is in general far inferior in equipment to the Japanese.

Small Air Force

Thailand's air force is also small although it is believed to be capable of giving a good account of itself.

The main question here, however, is whether Thailand would attempt to put up much actual resistance. It is in Thailand that the Japanese have carried farthest their imitation Nazi methods of "peaceful penetration" and propaganda and it is only too possible that Thailand is too committed to the Japanese influence financially and economically to be able to withstand Japanese pressure.

The question of whether Thailand resists or not is generally admitted to hinge on how much military, naval and air support is could count on from Britain and the United States. There is an increasingly strong feeling here in favor of a joint British-American declaration telling Japan plainly in so many words that any further aggressive move, open or disguised, would mean war in the Pacific.

In any case it is certain that British policy depends almost entirely on the closest possible American co-operation and in fact frankly the United States taking the lead in the Far East while Britain continues to bear the brunt of the war in the West. All evidences here are that this situation is fully understood in Washington and that perhaps for the first time it is not an exaggeration now to speak of an Anglo-American policy in the Pacific.

Agar Tells British People of U. S. Are Educated for War

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AP)—Herbert S. Agar, Editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, representing the Fight for Freedom Committee on a trip to London, declared today a belief that the American people are "ready at this point to answer their obligation" for active participation in the war.

"No one can stay out of this world revolution against civilization," he told the audience at a luncheon given in his honor by the American Outpost, an organization of Americans in Britain. "You can either resist it or you can lie supine and give in to it.

"The only way to win a war is to fight it.

"We have got to win this war together. Don't do anything to encourage us in the idea that if we produce enough tools the war will be won by somebody else."

Duke of Kent Visits Far West Air Base

VICTORIA, British Columbia, Aug. 8 (AP)—The Duke of Kent drove through Patricia Bay air base yesterday, inspecting the farthest west point of his Canadian tour.

A crowd packed along one side of the main roadway stood for more than an hour while the Duke inspected a Canadian Air Force guard of honor. He flew here over the Rockies from Calgary.

Russia: Its Role After the War

Continued from Page 1

ing Russians. The point is to find what estimate, based on a long-range view of the Russian people, can be made as to the likelihood of their fitting into the type of new order that the democratic nations hope to construct.

New Foundations

Apart from Russia's peculiar political ideals and propensities, the arguments for including it as a needed unit in the new order are almost overwhelming—particularly at a time when most plans for the new order have been wrecked by the extensive German conquests, and the democratic nations are eagerly searching for new foundations for the work.

Original designs for a revised League or a world Federal Union have been whittled down to something little more than a glorified Anglo-American entente. In short the planners have reduced their design to include just those powers which can supply a bedrock foundation for the new order

It is in the matter of selecting the foundation powers—these world centers of control—that the question of Russia's inclusion becomes vital.

Nations have never yet settled themselves automatically into harmonious groups. Some powers—Rome, Persia, the Holy Roman Empire, Turkey, Britain, or another—have invariably established themselves as control centers to provide the needful cohesive element for humanity generally, and to protect the weaker nations.

America's Early Role

The moment that the American colonies sensed their Nationhood, President Monroe and his advisers realized that there must be some power to act as control center to supervise the Western Hemisphere, and in his famous doctrine of 1823, constituted America as that power. In so doing he was giving America precisely the same functions as the British, Germans, and Russians were exercising in Europe—France, occupied with domestic upheavals, had ceased to wield its former imperial influence.

These three empires did not embody their supervision in a "doctrine." But each of the three watched its own preserve with a political, military, or naval vigilance beyond anything possible or necessary in the Americas.

Today's upheaval is due in large measure to the fact that in the years before 1914 the three-power control system in Europe was breaking down. Britain and Russia, in extending their empires to worldwide proportions, were raising problems for themselves, respectively, in the Far East, India, the Middle East, or in North and South Africa, and otherwise dispersing their strength, while Germany, closely contained between the two, was conserving its forces and developing ambitious schemes for Lebensraum.

Hence the four-power world system that had maintained stability from Napoleon to Wilhelm II failed to function. Its collapse has made Hitlerism possible. The chaotic conditions of the past two decades have given warning that the first essential for world stability—before any form of world government can be erected—is to get the foundations laid in the establishment of workable centers of control. What are these centers to be?

Control Center in America

One of these control centers must be America unless the country is to forgo its place in the postwar world. The United States, changed from a debtor Nation to the tune of $3,500,000,000 around 1914 to a creditor to the extent of some $5,000,000,000 in 1919, has become today the world's great creditor, thereby exercising the most potent means of influencing the rest of the nations. Moreover, America has discovered that supervision over this hemisphere alone cannot guarantee its security.

Another control center must be Britain, whose fleet still controls the seas and whose Empire has proved one of the greatest stabilizing forces in history.

But are these two powers sufficient control centers for the world? Foreign Secretary Eden on May 29 said that "the British Empire and its Allies, with the United States and South America, would alone be in a position to carry out Europe's rehabilitation."

Mr. Eden, who spoke before Russia had come into the anti-Nazi fold, had certainly allotted to the two democracies a herculean task.

Consider the general make-up of Europe. It is composed, except for the non-dominant Latins, primarily of two leading races which, since the fall of Rome, have been engaged in one long endless struggle—the Teutons and the Slavs.

Basis of Peace

If Europe contrived to keep stable for the best part of the Nineteenth century, it was because Berlin—representing the Teutons and dominating the west—and Moscow — exercising a general sponsorship over the various Slav elements from the Poles on the Baltic to the Serbs and Bulgars in the Balkans—preserved a fairly even balance on the continent. If one side showed signs of growing too powerful, Britain was at hand on the sidelines to throw its weight in the opposite direction.

When in 1878 Russia planned, in the San Stefano Treaty, to extend its influence in the Balkans by the creation of a greater Bulgaria, Britain, using Turkey as a subcontrol center, threw its weight to the German side and by the Treaty of Berlin blocked the plan. When Germany in the years before 1914 was pushing eastward toward the Dardanelles for its Berlin-Baghdad project, and also westward with its newly built fleet, Britain brought Russia into the Triple Entente with France in 1907.

Today, therefore, the question arises whether one or other of these two ready-made control centers—Germany or Russia—must not be added to the Anglo-American combination to insure proper stability among the distraught nations on the continent of Europe.

Assuming that the Germans are too aggressive and warlike for safe collaboration in a peace system at present, the conviction is growing that the other control center—the Russian—should be brought into the system—if there were a reasonable expectancy that the Russians would adequately perform the function.

What qualities might be called indispensable for such a function? Russia is not a democracy today. It has never known a workable democratic government. It is uncertain whether it will evolve one in the near future. Americans are naturally suspicious of all attempts to collaborate with an autocracy. Still more would they dislike any dealings with a Communist Government—although the present Russian dictatorship appears to have little of the original Communist element in its makeup.

Mutual Concessions

For the sake of benefits arising from the stability to be gained by such an understanding, however, it is probable that the Russian people might well be willing to make such concessions as would remove some of the main American scruples. As for the British, it would no doubt be sufficient that Russia should be willing to co-operate fully with democratic governments. Sir Samuel Hoare, speaking as Foreign Secretary in 1935, in reference to Soviet Russia, said: "Any state sincerely desirous of maintaining the peace of Europe, whatever may be its government, will have our collaboration in that aim."

Another stipulation would be that the power in question should not be an aggressor nation. Russia, having more territory than it can cope with already, may be considered unlikely to go to war merely to absorb more territory. Moreover, the Slavs in general, and the Russians in particular, while fine soldiers in defending their country, are poor fighters abroad—as may be seen by comparing the poor showing of the Russians at Austerlitz in 1805 with the fine defense set up at Borodino in 1812, or their failures in Finland in 1939 with the heroic defense of Smolensk today. The aggressive action of Moscow against Finland and the Baltics has been proved by subsequent events merely a case of extreme strategic necessity, in an attempt to complete the defense system against German aggression.

What of Stalin?

How much Russia represents the communistic doctrine today is less easy to say. Stalin, as distinct from Lenin, has never interested himself primarily in pushing world revolution, or in developing Communism as such at home. On the contrary, he has liquidated many of the "idealists" who stood for the pure communistic policy. On the other hand, he has built up the Army and Air Force as a great defense force for nationalistic purposes and has played power politics along the same lines as his Czarist forbears. It is in defense of Russia as a Nation—not as a defense of Communism—that the Russian people are fighting so effectively today.

Russia in many ways is more primitive than, and not fully sympathetic to, the Western democracies. But the democracies may find they can afford to overlook these drawbacks if, in its leadership of the various and often mutually hostile Slav races, it has generally shown inherent stabilizing qualities. The fact that Russia will probably be found to meet most of these requirements, and in any event will need all the help the democracies can afford it to develop its own unexploited resources, would seem to point to the Muscovite Empire as a natural and relatively safe counterweight to Europe's warlike Teutons—provided that the necessary agreements can be arrived at with its present rulers.

Problems of Peace

News developments are providing the raw materials out of which tomorrow's problems of peace will be made. No single issue looms greater than some assessment of the role which Russia will play.

Recently, The Times of London declared that leadership in Eastern Europe could fall only to Germany or Russia. And the British Foreign Office hastened to give assurances to Turkey that no Russian encroachments on Anatolia were planned.

Since then authoritative British sources have indicated that Russia is expected to have an important role in current steps toward postwar reconstruction.

Today, Argus discusses some of the basic implications in Russia's place in international affairs.

Russia's Future

MONTREAL (CP)—Sir George Paish, British economist, said in an address here that he is "convinced that out of her suffering Russia will arise and that she will deserve and enjoy the friendship and regard of the world which she is now helping to preserve from slavery and unparalleled distress and disaster."

Addressing a public meeting, Sir George said that "it may be that the friendship of the British and American peoples for the Russian people in place of the false friendship of the German people will cause the Russian Government and the Russian people again to realize that the Great Father of Mankind does exist and that He is deeply concerned in the welfare of the Russian people. . . ."

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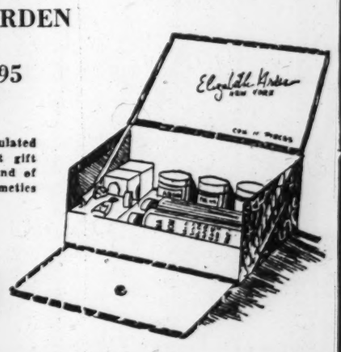

Germans Capture 30,000 in Ukraine

By the Associated Press

Friday, Aug. 8

The German High Command announced today that German armies, midway between Kiev and Odessa in the lower Ukraine, had captured the Supreme Commander of the Sixth Soviet Army, annihilated his assault force and taken 30,000 other prisoners.

Although it was reported in other quarters here that Kiev, the Ukraine capital, had been encircled by fast-driving German forces, the war bulletin from Adolf Hitler's headquarters indicated that the main southern offensive is stretching southward toward the Black Sea coast instead of eastward, and is aimed at shearing off the big port of Odessa.

It said the captured Russians were encircled southeast of Uman, which is about 125 miles south of Kiev on a branch railway connecting with Odessa, and about halfway between the Ukraine capital and the Black Sea port.

Russian Reply

Meanwhile the Russians branding as "Arabian fairy tales" Adolf Hitler's claims of vast military successes, estimated that six and one-half weeks of war had cost the Germans more than 1,500,000 men, they put their own losses at 600,000 killed, wounded and missing.

While acknowledging the conflict had resulted in terrific casualties and heavy destruction of equipment, a Soviet communiqué characterized as fantastic German assertions that 895,000 Russians had been captured and many times that number had been slain.

Such claims, it said, were made only to bolster the morale of the German people, who, the Russians claimed, have been rendered uneasy by Rumors of Nazi reverses and a shortage of food supplies at home.

The Russians admitted the loss of 5,000 tanks, 7,000 cannon and 4,000 planes, but protested that these losses were small when compared with those which the Nazis had suffered and which they claimed to have inflicted upon the Red Army.

A series of special German communiqué Wednesday reported the Russians had lost 13,145 tanks, 10,377 guns, and 9,802 planes.

Tell of German Losses

As a matter of fact, the Russians declared, the Germans themselves have lost 6,000 tanks, 8,000 cannon, and 6,000 planes.

The Soviet war bulletin asserted that as ridiculous as the German reports of Russian casualties are their claims to have broken the "Stalin Line."

The communiqué asserted no such thing as a "Stalin Line" ever existed, and Russia's defenses still are unimpaired despite territorial losses on various sectors of the far-flung front.

"The Soviet Government has created some fortifications where necessary," declared the Russian Information Bureau. "The line was invented by the Germans to justify their tremendous losses, which are due not to the existence of a 'special line' in defense of the U. S. S. R. but to the fact that the Red Army and the Soviet people defend their native land with the greatest bravery and courage and transform every inch of the native land into fortifications."

Says Nazis Pad Reports

Chiding the Germans for failure to report on their own losses, the Russians accused the Nazis of padding their reports on the number of Soviet prisoners captured by including thousands of civilian prisoners.

"Occupying a Soviet district," the communiqué said, "the Fascists immediately and forcibly mobilize the population and rural employees for arduous hard work and drive them to the rear, declaring this population to be war prisoners.

"Certainly in this way one may not only count 895,000 war prisoners allegedly captured by the Germans during the war, but even considerably more."

Concerning current operations on the battlefront, the early morning communiqué merely reported that Russian troops fought stubbornly yesterday in the Kakisalmi, Kholm, Smolensk, and Belaya Tserkov sectors, which have figured in war bulletins for many days.

Kakisalmi is on the Karelian Isthmus, about 75 miles northwest of Leningrad; Kholm is 180 miles south of Leningrad and 250 miles northwest of Moscow; Smolensk is 230 miles west of Moscow; and Belaya Tserkov is some 50 miles south of Kiev, the capital of the Ukraine.

Counterattack Reported

The Red Army reported directing counter-assaults against the Germans on the Smolensk front before Moscow, in which Soviet super-heavy tanks were declared to have crushed the smaller German machines.

The Red Army garrison at Smolensk, which the Russians declare has been withstanding siege for three weeks in the greatest battle to date in the Russo-German war, was reported today to have been still holding the fort as recently as Aug. 2, in direct contradiction to the German High Command's declaration that the city fell July 16.

Munitions Destroyed

The Army newspaper Red Star reported that Soviet land battleships had attacked the rear of the German eighth tank division and destroyed a three-mile-long column of 240 munitions trucks.

The Germans said that under improving weather conditions their Army swung its weight behind the Ukraine drive.

Making deep thrusts around the Red Army forces of Marshal Semeon M. Budenny, German troops and their allies forced the Russians to retreat to the great curve of the Dnieper River, the well-informed Dienst aus Deutschland said.

The drive along the Dnieper, if successful, would weaken any planned defense of the Soviet industrial development of Dniepropetrovsk and put the German forces in excellent position to strike at the great armament center, Germans said.

Drive to Black Sea

Dniepropetrovsk, 185 miles southwest of Kiev, is the site of a huge dam, built under American direction, to generate power for exploitation of minerals in the area. It has important aluminum and iron industries.

For the first time German sources began speaking of the Black Sea as one of the confines of the great Ukrainian battlefield. They outlined the battle area, roughly, as bounded by the Dniester, Black Sea, and Dnieper River.

Military commentators said general movement was going on in all sectors, and in the northern front German troops had reached the Finnish bight between Tallinn and Lake Peipus, on the west side of the lake.

Earlier reports said troops driving along the east side of Lake Peipus reached Narva some time ago.

Germans said that in all probability the two arms of the German operations once again enveloped opposing forces in this Estonian narrows.

Once this area is cleared, the rear of troops facing Leningrad will be secure, they said.

British Aid to Reds From India Hinted

By the Associated Press

Istanbul, Turkey, Aug. 8

A source often well informed said today that Britain was prepared to send several divisions of Indian troops through Afghanistan to help bolster Russian defense of the Caucasus.

He added that Afghanistan was planning a formal protest against passage of British supplies or troops to Russia, but ultimately would consent to the move. The most direct route from India to the Caucasus is through Afghanistan and Iran.

Iranian sources here reported that mobilization was in progress in Iran. Iran's attitude toward passage of British help for the Russians has not been clarified.

It will be recalled that Britain, in a major change of commands, July 1, moved Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell from command in the Middle East to take over the command in India.

Hitler's Claims of Smashing Red Armies Fails to Convince

By Kirke L. Simpson

Special News Service

The latest chapter in Hitler's amazing story of Russian armies destroyed fails to furnish convincing evidence of smashing German victories, but it may explain why the Nazi attack has shifted southward toward the Ukraine.

It is not yet clear whether the Russians still hold the Great Bend of the Dnieper — the Orsha-Smolensk - Mogilev Triangle. If they do, the Germans' chances of pressing on toward Moscow are not bright. It may have been tough going there that led the Germans to make a radical change in their plans and strike southward below Kiev at Red armies holding the Black Sea flank.

The German radio has broadcast a report that Kiev is already encircled. Intimations from Berlin that Hitler has gone to the Ukraine front, southwest of Kiev, bear out his declaration that a turning movement via Belaya Tserkov to sweep the region between the Dnieper and the Dniester to the Black Sea is in progress. It also serves to throw light on the Nazis' failure to widen their boasted gains in the Smolensk area.

Germans Claim Wide Advance

The most recent Hitler bulletin told of German advances on a wide front on both sides of the Orsha-Smolensk Road. If that refers to the railroad, however, it implies that the Russians still hold the south bank of the Dnieper from Smolensk to Orsha and the east bank from Orsha to Mogilev. The railroad is north of the river between Orsha and Smolensk.

For weeks, that Mogilev-Orsha-Smolensk River bastion has been the main obstacle to the German advance on Moscow. It sharply limited the strategic value of the Nazi break-through from Vitebsk to Smolensk and further east along the Moscow Railroad. Red forces holding the great river bend were on the flank of the Nazis' most advanced salient.

If it has not been cleared, a successful major attack on Moscow seems impossible. If the Hitler bulletin means that Red forces in the bend have been routed or destroyed, a gateway to Moscow 100 miles wide had been opened through the Stalin Line between Vitebsk and Mogilev. If that were so the Germans would hardly forego such an opportunity of dealing new and punishing blows in the vital center.

Tough Fight for Moscow

Russian reports placed the most recent fighting east of Smolensk at Dorogobuj. That is half way between Smolensk and Vyazma, the most easterly point the Germans claimed to have reached along the main route to Moscow. The Panzer unit at Vyazma has been cut off or thrown back toward Smolensk if the Russian version is correct.

In any case, there is ample evidence in Hitler's report on the Smolensk battle that the Russians have massed tremendous forces before Moscow. The claim of more than 300,000 Russians captured on that narrow front alone shows that. By Nazi yardsticks that would indicate total Russian casualties of close to a million men in the Smolensk sector fighting.

Yet obviously the Russians are still holding there in great strength, too great for the Germans to press on immediately against Moscow. And if Red Forces still hold also the Mogilev - Orsha - Smolensk Triangle in the Great Bend of the Dnieper, and have thwarted any critical break-through at Mogilev to widen the base of the Smolensk salient to 100 miles or so, it is time for Hitler to turn elsewhere for a decisive victory.

He needs urgently a quick victory of major strategic consequence. It is not yet discernible before Moscow. It could be in the making south of Kiev in the Ukraine.

Church Safeguards Windows

Wide World; © Fox

Stained-Glass Treasures in England

Upper: View in a stained-glass window plant somewhere in England recently as production continued, despite air raids, on windows which are sold to the United States. Lower: Fifteenth-century stained glass being taken from the village church at Nettlestead, Kent, England, to be stored underground for safety.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NETTLESTEAD, Kent, England — Priceless fifteenth-century stained-glass windows have been removed from the village church here to preserve them from possible damage in air raids. The Bishop of Rochester, Dr. C. M. Chevasse, collected the necessary subscriptions, amounting to more than £100, to pay for the work of removal and storage underground.

Some windows have jeweled borders in which the jewels are set in holes in the glass, and not leaded—a rare method used in medieval times. The picture shows some of the panes being removed from the windows of the Church.

British Intern French Commander in Syria

BEIRUT, Lebanon, Aug. 8 (AP)—Gen. Henri Dentz, former Vichy High Commander in the Levant States, and 34 other senior Vichy officers in Syria and Lebanon have been interned by the British occupying authorities.

It was announced the French officers failed to live up to last month's armistice agreement to return all British or Free French officers captured in the 31-day Syrian campaign.

[In London it was stated that the Vichy French in Syria had failed to release some British and Free French officers who, it was said, were flown to an undisclosed destination just before the end of the Syrian campaign. It was announced several days ago that 75 Indian and British officers, captured during the Syrian campaign, still were unaccounted for.]

Nazis Warn Iran?

ANKARA, Turkey, Aug. 7 (delayed) (AP)—Germany was reported today to have warned Iran (Persia) it would sever diplomatic relations if the Teheran Government expelled German nationals from the country under British pressure.

The warning was said to have been delivered by the Nazi Minister at Teheran.

[Authorized sources in Berlin flatly denied the Ankara report that Germany had threatened to break relations with Iran if German subjects were expelled. A spokesman said Iran already has rejected British demands that Germans be expelled and that Germany has every reason to be satisfied with Iran's attitude.]

German diplomats also were understood to have advised the Iran Government that the Nazi armies advancing into Soviet Russia would be standing on Iran's Caucasian frontier before winter.

According to British estimates, there now are more than 2,000 Germans in Iran employed in various technical and advisory capacities.

Reasons for Protest

The Nazi warning was said to have followed a move by the Iran Government to obtain native understudies for German engineers employed by the power, light, and radio systems.

[There have been rumors of an influx of German technicians and military experts into Iran, whose geographical location makes it of vital strategic importance in the British-German conflict for supremacy in the Middle East.

That Britain is desirous of ridding Iran of German influences was made plain by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden Wednesday in an address before the House of Commons in London.

Declaring that British forces in the Middle East were ready to strike new blows for the independence of lands there as well as in British interests, Mr. Eden declared:

"That carries with it the corollary that those countries must co-operate with us in insuring that they do not afford opportunity to Germany or the Axis to create troubles, disturbances, upheavals, and risings.

"To take one example: there are in Iran today a large number of Germans. Experience has shown in many lands that these Germans — colonists, experts, tourists, or whatever they may be called—are extremely dangerous to the independence of the country in which they are found.

"We have drawn the serious attention of the Iranian Government to the danger to their own interests which they are risking by continuing to permit a large number of Germans to reside in the country.

"I trust that the Iranian Government will not fail to heed this warning given in all friendliness and in all sincerity, and that they will take the necessary measures now to deal with the situation."]

De Gaulle Recruits

LONDON, Aug 8 (AP)—Free French headquarters announced today that more than 2,000 Vichy soldiers had joined Free French forces in Syria up to July 31.

They were mainly men who had escaped without waiting for the armistice which gave every French soldier the right to choose between repatrition to France or enlistment in the forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

The Free French said the armistice provisions were working smoothly under the supervision of Allied officers and enlistments are coming at the rate of more than 100 a day.

Anzacs Report Germans Overrated

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Aug. 8—Although New Zealanders and Australians suffered heavy losses in Greece and Crete, according to official figures given out by the British War Secretary, H. D. R. Margesson, yesterday, those that made their safe escape have moderated their pre-conception of the Germans as fighters.

Despite the fact that only 14,157 Australians out of 17,125 and 14,266 New Zealanders out of 16,532 were evacuated from Greece and only 2,890 Australians out of 6,450 and 4,560 New Zealanders out of 7,100 were safely conveyed from Crete, with very little equipment saved, the experience had nevertheless left the Anzacs full of confidence in themselves.

The Anzac view is that they outfought the Germans every time the forces clashed on anything approaching equal terms. The contending armies never were actually equal—German air power always had the edge. There were more tanks, more guns and very many more men on the German side. But the New Zealanders at Mount Olympus fought off all Nazi attempts to break their line and finally retired when they were forced to do so by events far to west and north. The Australians were sent back by the Yugoslav collapse, and, even when pounded by the Nazi Stukas, they hauled their heavy equipment back with them until they were ordered to abandon it.

Nazis Need Handicap

At no time did the German blitzkrieg affect the nerve of these men from the far South Pacific, and when the Antipodeans contemplate the fact that the armies which fought off the German attacks were formed of men who were civilians up until September, 1939, they feel that the Greek campaign proved that what is supposed to be the world's greatest army will not be good enough when it meets the British Empire forces on terms which are not completely in its favor.

That this should be the feeling after the admittedly heavy battering which the Anzacs took from dive-bombers, armored divisions and parachute troops is less surprising when it is recalled that in the World War the Australians lost 5,500 men of their Fifth Division in a single night at Fromelles. At Pozières the Second Division lost 8,100 men in a month and in the Third Battle of Ypres, commonly known as Passchendaele, the five Australian infantry divisions lost more than 38,000 men, and they were able to take it. Beside these casualties the losses in Greece appear of minor importance.

At no time during the Greek campaign, the Anzacs report, did they find any proof of the reputation for toughness which the Germans have built up for themselves. On the contrary, they found German infantry, trained to fight under tank protection, bewildered and an easy prey when they lost that protection. They found units in which men were decorations of the Polish and Norwegian campaigns and which collapsed before the Antipodean opposition.

Prompt Surrender

The Anzacs, expecting to find the Germans rugged fighters and hard to subdue, were surprised at the quick way in which they surrendered, and also at their youth. Even the famed parachute troops, reputedly chosen for their courage and audacity, were found to be prompt at surrendering as soon as they found the opposition firm.

There was one example of this on the beach at Kalamata where Australians were embarking. Here the parachutists used cannon as well as the usual tommy guns and smaller automatic weapons. An Australian officer hastily assembled an assault party and rushed the position from which the Germans were firing. As soon as the attackers drew near, the German commander waved a white handkerchief and the whole detachment surrendered.

Antipodeans, speculating on the reason for this apparent lack of stamina in the ordinary German infantry divisions, find a possible reason in the depletion of the ranks to form elite corps such as Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring's Luftwaffe, the panzer divisions and the Schutzstafel.

Anzacs and Yanks Parade 'Down Under'

By the Associated Press

Brisbane, Australia, Aug. 8

The streets were showered with confetti and police had to hold back enthusiastic crowds today as 500 United States sailors and marines from two visiting cruisers and 400 New Zealanders paraded through Brisbane. The cruisers called here this week for fuel and supplies.

Hull Says Germans Look To New World for Conquest

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull said today that Germany was looking with longing eyes to the Western Hemisphere for further conquest.

He asserted also that Japan alone was responsible for any encirclement of itself in the Pacific.

These comments were made by Mr. Hull at his press conference on statements by official spokesmen in Berlin and Tokyo.

The Berlin sources said a German campaign was to be launched to expose what they called ruthless power politics by President Roosevelt in Latin America.

The Japanese spokesman asserted that Japan was encircled by the United States, Britain, China, and the Netherlands.

Mr. Hull described the Berlin claim as a transparent piece of propaganda which he said would not deceive, much less be seriously considered, by any country in this hemisphere.

It came, he added, from a group representing a Government which had ruthlessly seized some 15 countries in Europe and was looking with longing eyes to this hemisphere for further conquest.

Press Attacks

BERLIN, Aug. 8 (AP)—All Berlin evening papers today directed columns-long broadsides against American acquisition of defense bases, charging the United States has or is negotiating for 121 naval and air bases in Central and South America.

They asserted that some were obtained under the "pretense" of fostering civil aviation and alleged that pressure was brought on Latin American countries by shutting off fuel supplies.

Maps were published which purported to show Central and South America dotted with United States bases. Some of the headlines were "How South America Is Being Brought Under the Yoke" . . . "Roosevelt's Widespread Aggressions" . . . "Under Washington's Terror" . . . "Rape of South America."

The commentary Dienst aus Deutschland said the United States has bases in both Greenland and Iceland and plans to establish others in Northern Ireland, the Azores, the Cape Verde Islands, and Dakar, Freetown, and Liberia.

Seized Nazi Ship Will Sail to Chile

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla. (AP)—The German freighter Aruca, gathering barnacles since a British cruiser chased her into port Dec. 19, 1939, is being unloaded today preliminary to operation for the Maritime Commission by the South Atlantic Steamship Company.

Presumably after going into dry dock, the ship will be used to bring Chilean nitrates to the United States. Seventeen Norwegian seamen have arrived to join the crew.

The German freighter was chased by the British while en route from Mexico to Germany, laden with phosphates, sisal hemp, resin, hides, and pepper. She has been under guard of the Coast Guard while claims against German owners were pending.

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Plane and Ship Strikes Hamper Defense

By the Associated Press

Several hundred American Federation of Labor members walked out on $100,000,000 worth of defense work at the Curtiss-Wright Corporation propeller division plant at Caldwell, N. J., today while a Congress of Industrial Organizations' strike continued to hold up $493,000,000 of naval and merchant shipbuilding at Kearny, N. J.

The latter case may be referred directly to President Roosevelt for action, a defense official indicated.

At Caldwell, Harold Reardon, organizer for A. F. of L. International Association of Machinists, and Alfred J. Thurston, official of the A. F. of L. Metal Polishers' Union at the plant, said their unions had not authorized a walkout and added they would investigate the action immediately.

A company official said the plant's entire production on defense orders was imperiled. The plant employs several thousand workers.

John Hart, company spokesman, said the workers "asked more money, but have made no specific demands and have not presented their request in writing."

The A. F. of L. Union yesterday lost a National Labor Relations Board election for collective bargaining agent at Curtiss-Wright's Caldwell and Clifton plants. Propeller Craft, an independent union, won, 1.094 to 526.

The walk off occurred shortly before William S. Knudsen, Director of the Office of Production Management, was scheduled to inspect the plant. The workers who walked off strolled quietly about the outer walls of the plant and attempted no picketing.

The Kearny strike may be referred to the President, said Frank Graham, Acting Chairman of the Defense Labor Mediation Board, unless 18,000 employees of the Federal Shipbuilding & Drydock Co. go back to work soon.

In a previous dispute which the Mediation Board referred to the White House, President Roosevelt ordered troops to reopen the North American Aviation Company's California plant. That factory had Government orders for warplanes. The Kearny shipyard is building a cruiser and six destroyers for the Navy, in addition to several urgently needed tankers and cargo ships.

It also has contracts for six more cruisers and 21 more destroyers, on which construction has not yet started.

Three other shipyard strikes were called yesterday in east coast yards of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, two at Brooklyn and one at Staten Island, N. Y. Both Brooklyn strikes ended quickly.

Washington — Two American Federation of Labor strikes, one involving New York City electricians, the other boilermakers at the Todd Galveston Dry Docks, Inc., Galveston, Texas, were referred to the Mediation Board and the conciliation group's first action was to telegraph requests to the strikers to resume work pending early hearings in the controversies.

The electricians walked out July 29 in all parts of New York City, contending that the Consolidated Edison Company had violated an agreement to employ only A. F. of L. members in construction of a new power plant. The Galveston boilermakers, out since July 15, are demanding a closed shop contract.

Washington — The Mediation Board announced that terms had been reached for averting a threatened strike of C.I.O. auto workers against the Aluminum Company of America's (Alcoa) Los Angeles plant. Details of the settlement plan were withheld, but the union had been seeking a union shop, wage increases and paid vacations.

The aluminum firm was involved in two other labor developments.

A small group of C. I. O. die casters, who said they were protesting the presence of an A. F. of L. organizer in the factory, held up the work of 1,785 other employees yesterday in Alcoa's Cleveland plant, while at Pittsburgh, Alcoa executives said they would resume negotiations at Philadelphia Tuesday with C. I. O. aluminum workers, who are demanding elimination of a wage differential they claim exists between northern and southern Alcoa plants.

San Diego, Calif.—Construction of a $2,500,000 Navy ammunition dump at Fallbrook was to be resumed after an agreement was reached to end a strike of 60 building and construction trades workers. The men are to receive 12½ cents an hour more than going union scales in lieu of receiving compensation for room and board at the site of the project. Figures were not available on the current wage scales for various classifications of workers.

Los Angeles — Douglas, Vultee, and Northrop aircraft companies announced increases in minimum wages for beginners, starting at a scale of 60 cents an hour, with a 5-cent increase every four weeks until 75 cents is reached. Douglas has been paying 52½ cents, with an increase to 60 in three months; Vultee, 55, increased to 62½ in 60 days, and Northrop, 55, increased to 70 in three months. The new minimum wage scale was the same as that adopted at the North American plant after a recent strike.

Plum Brook, Ohio — Six-day strike of A. F. of L. carpenters ended at a $40,000,000 ordnance plant under construction. The request of 675 carpenters for an increase of 25 cents an hour for a new scale of $1.37 will be submitted to the Mediation Board.

Canton, Ohio—About 100 employees of Timken Roller Bearing Company walked out following unsuccessful demands of C. I. O. workers in the carburizing department for a 5-cent increase in the current wage scale, which ranges from 72½ to 82 cents an hour.

New London, Conn.—A. F. of L. painters employed on private jobs and Government projects quit working and announced their intention of remaining away from work until their pay was increased from $1 to $1.25 an hour. About 150 of them had been employed at the Groton submarine base.

Los Angeles—Fifteen hundred International Ladies Garment Workers Union members, have approved an agreement with 25 union-organized dress shops.

It provides minimum wage increases from $24.50 to $26.40 a week for machine operators and $40 to $43 for cutters, with an increase of 15 per cent in pay for piece work above the required minimum. The increases were demanded on the basis of higher living costs.

Gas Plan Disappoints Ickes; Now Sees Threat to Aviation

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—The mounting demands of embattled Britain and Russia, combined with the expansion of America's air force, have brought from Secretary of the Interior Ickes a warning that the United States faces a possible shortage of vital aviation gasoline.

Only by quickly increasing high octane refining capacity, he said, could this threat to the flying forces be erased, and he declared remedial steps were being considered.

Secretary Ickes, who is also Defense Petroleum Co-ordinator, disclosed at his press conference that four American tankers plying west coast waters were being turned over to Russia, to increase the flow of aviation fuel to the Soviets.

For the East, where transfer of American tank ships to British service brought a petroleum emergency, Secretary Ickes told newsmen he had "in mind" two or three plans for compulsory curtailment of gasoline, possibly by card rationing, if the voluntary conservation program failed. The co-ordinator expressed keen disappointment at the measure of co-operation shown by eastern motorists in response to appeals for a sharp cut in motor fuel consumption.

Deliveries of gasoline to service stations increased last week by 1,029,866 gallons over the previous week, he said. This report was for the two weeks prior to inauguration of the curfew for filling stations.

As to enforcement of compulsory rationing in the East, the co-ordinator told newsmen: "I do not know what legal power I might have," but added quickly, "we have effective power, whether legal or not, through co-operation of the industry."

Sales of gasoline to dealers and through company-owned service stations by 15 major supplying companies for the week ending Aug. 1 totaled 117,716,502 gallons, Secretary Ickes reported, compared with 116,686,636 for the week ending July 25 and 115,155,694 for the week ending July 18.

This increased consumption, it was explained, draws on the storage stocks of the East. The co-ordinator's office said a report was being prepared on the amount of such storage stocks and the rate of depletion due to consumption running ahead of delivery.

Canada to 'Gas' U. S.

OTTAWA, Aug. 8 (AP)—The Civic Industrial and Publicity Committee urged that restriction on hours of sale of gasoline should not apply to United States tourists and called for further restriction by Canadians on their use of gasoline for pleasure motoring to make up the difference.

A committee resolution said, "Goodwill and U. S. dollars are urgently needed in the interests of the national war effort."

Under present regulations Canadian dealers must not sell gasoline between 7 p. m. and 7 a. m. on weekdays and from 7 p. m. Saturday to 7 a. m. Monday during the weekends.

Germans Held

HAVANA, Aug. 8 (AP)—The National Police announced they had detained eight Germans said to be members of a German-American Bund and had seized movies believed taken at the United States Naval Base at Guantanamo and showing several United State Navy vessels during maneuvers.

C. I. O. Supports Job Plan

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 8 (AP)—Congress of Industrial Organizations leaders pledged immediate aid today to an industry-Government plan for re-employing workers displaced temporarily because of plant conversions under the defense program.

Walter P. Reuther, Director of the C. I. O.'s General Motors Department, and Nathan Cowan, Sub-Regional Director of C. I. O. Steel Workers, joined in acclaiming the plan drawn up with aid of the Office of Production Management and large Buffalo area defense factories.

Meanwhile, the sixth national convention of the newly broadened C. I. O. union—the United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers—pushed steps to organize a million members by 1945 with special attention on Chicago, New York and the aircraft industry.

The convention also called for unionization of 70,000 white collar office workers within the organization's jurisdiction and of any new industries arising from the "present gigantic surge" of defense preparations.

Arthur S. Fleming, chief of the OPM Labor Supply Branch, who helped formulate the re-employment program yesterday, asserted the system "is going to be extremely important to our national economy in time of emergency" and undoubtedly wil be duplicated elsewhere as an "effective cushion for workers transferred from non-defense to defense industries."

Greetings Canceled

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 8—Cancellation of a scheduled exchange of greetings between R. J. Thomas, President of the United Automobile Workers of America, affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and Herbert Morrison, British Minister of Home Security, over the radio was announced by the Automobile Workers' head here yesterday.

Mr. Thomas, in a message to Mr. Morrison said he "sincerely regretted" the necessity of cancelling the exchange which was to have been radiocast over the Mutual Broadcasting System today.

Although reports were prevalent that he had acted under pressure from John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers and formerly chief of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, who is still a power behind the scenes in the C. I. O., Mr. Thomas said he had been too busy to prepare his end of the trans-Atlantic radiocast.

Peru Cabinet to Stay

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 8 (AP)—Resignation of the Peruvian Cabinet was announced yesterday, but President Prado refused to accept it, informing the cabinet has was fully satisfied with its work.

The Foreign Office released the text of a resignation statement, dated Aug. 1, just after cessation of border hostilities between Peru and Ecuador.

The statement said the Cabinet on several previous occasions since its organization Dec. 8, 1939, at the time of President Prado's inauguration, had "believed the moment had arrived when we should end our functions, but could not carry out this purpose because the President expressed his will that we should continue collaboration with him."

Lately, the statement said, the international situation had caused it to remain, but with ending of the border conflict the resignation was tendered.

The President, however, issued a statement refusing the resignation and reiterating "absolute confidence" in the Cabinet.

Headed by Premier-Foreign Minister Dr. Alfredo Solf y Muro, the Cabinet has undergone only minor changes since its formation.

Meaning of the resignation and its rejection was not made clear. For the past fortnight there had been rumors that the Cabinet would step out merely to leave the President free to choose any new secretaries he might desire.

Getting Ashore in a Hurry

Wide World

Situation Will Be Well in Hand

Here they go over the side and into the boats with full equipment ready to engage anything or anybody on landing on the North Carolina shore off Jacksonville. They are members of the First Marine Division who acted with the First Division of the Army in landing maneuvers.

Henderson Warns of Drastic Adjustments in U. S. Economy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—Transformation of the United States from peace to defense economy may mean dislocation of 20 to 25 per cent of American workers, Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, warned today.

During his fourth day of testimony on President Roosevelt's price control proposals, Mr. Henderson told the House Banking and Currency Committee that the United States might expect readjustments in its economy as drastic as took place in England at the start of the war.

Estimates that 5,000 or 6,000 factories will be closed are not too high, he said.

He blamed "undershooting" of raw material estimates "all along the line" for the extent of the curtailment. "A lack of planning and managing is responsible and we're going to pay dearly for it," he predicted.

Mr. Henderson was being questioned by Representative Jesse P. Wolcott (R) of Michigan, about his plans for civilian production allocation, especially his recent request for a 50 per cent cut in automobile production.

Protesting that defense priorities plus civilian allocation will lead to "100 per cent managed economy and the ultimate possible destruction of private enterprise," Mr. Wolcott declared:

Concerned Over Car Cut

"I don't believe in protecting the Stalin brand of Democracy if in so doing we destroy our form of Government."

"I agree with you 100 per cent," Mr. Henderson replied. "But I think this is the democratic approach. Democracy doesn't mean laissez faire in an emergency. It means organizing your intelligence and setting up standards. Otherwise you'll have workers who are thrown out of jobs saying why should I make sacrifices to save Democracy. We can't let chaos take charge."

Coming from Michigan, Mr. Wolcott was particularly aroused over Mr. Henderson's recent demand for a 50 per cent cut in automobile production which was later softened considerably by President Roosevelt and OPM Director William S. Knudsen.

Mr. Wolcott wanted to be sure Mr. Henderson was not going to get any additional powers to enforce such a cut under the pending price control bill.

The Price Administrator explained that the auto cut was asked for the purpose of orderly dividing raw materials between civilian industries. "I wish the automobile industry could be guaranteed even 50 per cent of its production," he added.

Allocations Explained

If the automobile industry is allowed to go ahead on schedule, there would have to be a decrease in the production of farm equipment or railroad cars because there is not enough copper and steel available for all three, Mr. Henderson explained.

Even wtih the cuts in civilian production, the Nation will still have a higher level of business activity than it had before the defense program was started, he assured the Committee.

Explaining how civilian allocations are made, Mr. Henderson said that after defense needs are met, OPACS assigns materials in the following order: (1) health and sanitation necessities; (2) repairs to existing products; (3) uses that will increase future supplies and capacities, referred to as "seed corn"; (4) all competing industries making civilian goods.

Only authority the Government has to force curtailment orders, he said, is in the priority law.

Mr. Wolcott wanted to know why Mr. Henderson was going so far afield these days as to advocate a ban on conventions in Washington and construction of the St. Lawrence Waterway.

The Price Administrator held that all these moves came under duties assigned him by the President. These, he explained, include the formulation of plans for distribution of scarce commodities to civilians, stimulation of production of materials needed for civilian use, rent supervision, and other consumer protection activity.

Egypt Authorizes Huge Cotton Loan

CAIRO, Egypt, Aug. 8 (AP) — The Egyptian Cabinet authorized the Finance Ministry yesterday to float a loan of £15,000,000 ($60,000,000) either internally or abroad to finance purchase of half of next year's cotton crop. Britain is buying the other half.

Treasury Asks Millions More To Pay Taxes

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—Advocating an "all-out tax defense program for defense," Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., asked Congress today to tax millions of additional persons with small incomes by cutting personal income tax exemptions and to stiffen other taxes on married couples, corporations and others.

He told the Senate Finance Committee that the revenue from the House-approved tax bill should be increased from its present $3,206,200,000 to "at least" $3,500,000,000. He hinted strongly he would like much more.

Reading a 15-page statement, the Treasury head asked a dozen changes to boost the yield of the tax bill, but said his proposed new taxes on "millions of people with low incomes" should not be attempted "unless we reach in other places where ablity to pay is escaping its fair share of taxes."

He explained that this applied to married couples and corporations, particularly.

Lower Exemptions

Secretary Morgenthau gave no figures on how deeply he thought personal exemptions should be cut. Only last year, however, the exemption for heads of families was cut from $2,500 to $2,000 and the exemption for single persons was reduced from $1,000 to $800. Suggestions have been heard recently that the new exemptions might be $1,500 for married couples and $700 for single persons.

President Roosevelt suggested lately that the exemptions be $1,500 and $750. The House Ways and Means Committee rejected the idea.

"We have now come," Secretary Morgenthau said, "to the point where it is a matter not merely of fundamental equity, but of the utmost necessity that all exemptions from taxation be reduced to the absolute minimum."

Secretary Morgenthau coupled this suggestion with a proposal that all the traditional complexities of making out an annual income tax return should be abolished for the small taxpayer.

Simple Return Asked

He said complicated returns were necessary "for persons with substantial incomes who can afford high-priced lawyers and accountants," but for the small taxpayer there ought to be a simple form on which would be printed a table of tax liabilities so that no computations would be necessary.

The Secretary reiterated the Administration proposal that excess profits taxes on corporations should apply to earnings in excess of specified returns on invested capital. The House Committee and the House rejected this proposal and gave corporations the choice of computing excess profits taxes on the basis of either their normal earnings or return on invested capital.

Other suggestions to raise more money were to reduce the depletion allowances given oil and similar companies in figuring their income taxes; abolishing tax exemptions on state and local governmental bond issues, and even stiffer estate and gift taxes than the new rates proposed by the House.

Cut in Expenditures

Secretary Morgenthau also urged that "along with increased taxation should go the maximum reduction in the ordinary non-defense expenditures of government."

A comprehensive joint-return requirement, Mr. Morgenthau estimated, would raise approximately $258,000,000 of additional revenue if special credits were provided for husbands' and wives' earned income.

Mr. Morgenthau said that since 1932 about $7,500,000,000 of property has been transferred from one spouse to another.

He estimated national income would total between $88,000,000,000 and $90,000,000,000 this year, compared with $72,000,000,000 last year.

Under questioning, Mr. Morgenthau estimated it would be necessary to raise at least $2,000,000,000 more than is expected to be provided by the pending bill if the Federal Government is to pay two thirds of its operating costs.

Value of Church Union In Japan Is Debated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 7—Divergent opinions on the status of Christianity in Japan following formation of The Church of Christ there, a union of 42 Protestant denominations—all save the Episcopal and Seventh Day Adventists congregations—on June 28 last, were voiced by missionary and church spokesmen here yesterday.

Dr. L. J. Shafer, Secretary for China and Japan of the Home Department of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in America, characterized the union of the Protestants in Japan as a "great achievement in Christian history."

Spokesmen for other groups, who asked to remain anonymous to avoid repercussions in Japan, saw the union as a further evidence of tightening Japanese totalitarianism and an effort by the Government to assume closer control over the actions and thoughts of Christians in Japan.

The whole Japanese church situation was an indication of the increasing nationalistic temper of the controlling party in the Island Empire and was akin to what Hitler has done, it was declared in quarters critical of the Japanese Government's action in this situation.

"The Government does not want American and British church workers to come into Japan spreading thoughts of individual freedom inherent in Christianity," a spokesman for this group said. "That might undermine Japanese authoritarianism. The Government wants to keep Christians under its thumb and use them for its own purposes."

Union Forced?

The Tokyo Government, another spokesman asserted, indirectly forced the union of the Protestant churches in order to make one man—the Lorisha, or representative of each church to the Government—responsible for whatever his church does.

"The Japanese Government expects to be able to control the church more easily that way," he added.

Dr. Shafer, who viewed the situation more favorably, characterized the organization of the Church of Christ in Japan and its independence from foreign support as "a very statesmanlike thing whichc may mean the salvation of the church in the event of any serious crisis between Japan and America."

"The united church is now in a solid position with the Government, and this gives churches and schools a chance to survive even a war with America," he declared.

Dr. Shafer, who served as a missionary in Japan for 25 years, denied that unification was taken solely under pressure from the Government.

"It is not fair to say the Government united the Protestant churches," he said. "The move was a combination of both official and popular pressure and was not a direct action of the Government. As witness of this, the Episcopal Church, although not in the union, still exists in Japan.

Churches' Judgment

"The churches felt it was a wise procedure at this time to be united, holding, thereby, they would stand a better chance in the life of Japan."

Dr. Shafer voiced confidence that the union of the churches would not lower Christian standards among the Japanese.

"I am not worried, because there is enough Christian character and life in Japan to survive," he declared.

American churches and religious organizations will continue to help Japan, but on a new basis, Dr. Shafer said, adding that missionaries will be sent to Japan subject to the new conditions and will work under the Japanese church.

"We have turned a corner in Christian missionary history," he continued. "The first period was one in which the missionary was the only preacher and carried on his own work; the second period was one of co-operation between missionary organizations and church organizations, and now the third stage has been definitely reached—that in which missionary work is directly under the Japanese church."

The Japanese will welcome missionaries, but may not send formal requests for them even should they feel the need, because such an appeal might be construed within Japan as running counter to the Japanese evolution away from "foreign influences."

Episcopalians' Hope

Coincidentally, the Episcopal Board of Missions voiced the hope that their Anglican Communion, comprised of the Episcopal Church, the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States and the Church of England in Canada, which has not joined the Church of Christ in Japan, would soon be recognized by the Government as a separate church. The Episcopal Japanese Church has been an autonomous native church for 50 years and has many more than the 50 churches and 5,000 members set as a minimum for recognition by Japanese law, a spokesman for the board said.

The Board made announcement simultaneously of receipt of a cable from the Rt. Rev. Charles S. Reifsnider, formerly Bishop of North Kwanto, ordering furloughs for the foreign staff of the church in Japan "for the duration of the emergency." The order affects 20 men and women, who will leave their posts in the hands of Japanese. Some of them will return to this country and others will be assigned to new posts in foreign missions.

Although Bishop Reifsnider did not explain the reasons for his actions in his cable, Board officials here viewed it as a measure of precaution against further deterioration of relations between the United States and Japan.

Formation of the Church of Christ in Japan was formally effected on June 28 after more than a year of preparatory work and brings into its fold a majority of the 350,000 Christians in Japan. All officials of the new Japanese Christian church are Nipponese.

Tomita Heads Group

The Rev. Mitsuru Tomita, of the Presbyterian Church, was elected head of the new church. Bishop Yoshimune Abe, of the Japan Methodist Church, was presiding chairman of the conference, attended by 317 delegates from every section of Nippon, which brought about the union.

The unification is administrative rather than theological in that the various denominations now become "branches" of the united church and may maintain for the time being their separate statements of faith. The constitution of the new religious body fixes the Old and New Testaments as the standards of faith and the Apostles' Creed as the center of the confession of faith.

Under the Religious Bodies Law, which became binding on March 31, 1941, Christianity, for the first time in Japanese history, was recognized as a religion. Unification of the churches became imperative when the Government indicated it would not recognize any denomination having fewer than 50 churches or 5,000 members.

Church union in Japan has been sought for some time by many laymen and native clergymen. Preliminary efforts toward unification began last summer. At a mass meeting of 20,000 Christians in Tokyo on Oct. 17, 1940, announcement was made of the aim to unite. Thereafter, there were months of consultation and study to find a common ground for merging.

On Oct. 17 next, Japan's 2,601st anniversary of the Founding of the Empire, the Christian churches there will hold a mass meeting to commemorate the inauguration of the new church. Although efforts are being made in this country to send a delegation to Japan to take part in the ceremonies, churchmen here were doubtful that such arrangements would be possible, but American churches and missionary organizations will send congratulatory messages.

Army Offers Chance to Advance

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP) — The Army figured today that a soldier just entering service had a chance of better than one in four of becoming at least a corporal and thereby raising both his rank and his pay.

This computation was reported by the War Department in connection with an announcement that the program for training soldiers to become officers would be stepped up from the present annual rate of 10,400 to 14,280 as rapidly as facilities could be made available.

The chance for a man in the ranks to become a lieutenant and earn a minimum commissioned officer's pay of $125 monthly plus living allowances was computed at one in 100. The pay of a corporal is $54 per month as compared with a private's starting salary of $21, which automatically goes to $30 after three months of service.

The original officer training program was designed to make use of potential leadership material developed among selectees and National Guard troops brought into the expanding Army by the hundreds of thousands. Soldier candidates become eligible for officer schools after six months of military training.

Under the enlarged program, the War Department said, 276 of each 1,000 men—approximately 28 per cent—may attain either commissioned, warrant officer or non-commissioned grades involving command positions with increased pay. Over and above these, 107 or 31 per cent may become privates first class with pay of $36 per month.

A warrant officer makes a minimum of $148 per month; a master sergeant, $126; technical sergeant, $84; staff sergeant, $72; and sergeant, $60.

A Senate-House conference committee adjusted minor differences today in legislation to establish the grade of chief warrant officer in the Army and to remove the present legislative restriction of 600 on the number of warrant officers in the service.

Silk Mill Workers Not Downed by Crisis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—That the men and women who have made the United States great can be depended upon to put their country first even though they have to make sacrifices was displayed recently in Charlotte.

With their jobs and their sense of security falling to pieces—temporarily at least—because the United States placed an embargo on Japanese silk a group of hosiery mill workers met here and unanimously adopted a resolution declaring their faith in the action of the President in the Japanese crisis.

Cedric Stallings, President of Branch 107 of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, described the meeting as made up of approximately 1,000 workers in the Hudson, Larkwood, Nebel, and Finer hosiery mills of Charlotte and the Knit Products and Hatch mills of Belmont.

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The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—August 8, 1941
C

Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Building Home Happiness

Watch the Nothings That Are Everything

Feeling that any civilization is only as sound as its home life, and that the steady increase of divorce in the United States is an alarming sign—the Today's Woman page of The Christian Science Monitor asked the well-known journalist and radio commentator, Mrs. Jessie Wiley Voils, to make a study of the problem and point out the main causes of marital failure. The article we print today is the fifth of six by Mrs. Voils. The last will appear next Friday.

By Jessie Wiley Voils

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Midge and I were on a Fifth Avenue bus coming home after a day of sight-seeing. At 28th Street I chanced to say, "The Little Church Around the Corner is over that way a short distance."

Midge, craning her neck in the direction I indicated, exclaimed: "Oh, I'd like to see it!"

Quickly I poked the bell, we twisted down the narrow bus stairs, and five minutes later we entered at the lich-gate of the tucked-away Little Church Around the Corner.

Because of the late afternoon dimness, we tiptoed into a wedding before we realized what the muted music and low murmur of voices were. Instantly we dropped into a pew, far back, so as not to disturb the ceremony. Sitting there, snatches of the rector's words came to us. "Honor her . . . forsaking all others . . . keep you only unto her. . . ." And the voice of the young man, answering with deep sincerity: "I will."

A Sacred Covenant

Again the rector's words: "for better or worse, for richer or poorer." And the gentle voice of the young woman taking, of her own accord, the world's most sacred legal covenant: "I will."

When the first bars of the recessional came, we slipped quietly outside.

We were silent for a few blocks as we walked toward home. And then Midge said: "I hope they both understand the full import of the promises they made. So few of us do when we make them."

Eighteen years before I had heard Midge take those same vows. And thinking of the happy home she and John have, I said: "Well, you must have understood yours pretty well."

"Now I do—yes," she replied. "But what would you say if I were to tell you that once John came to me and said he thought we ought to separate, get a divorce?"

I looked at her in utter astonishment: "Not you and John! — a divorce?"

Midge nodded. "It happened. I'd like to tell you about it tonight. Maybe you'll have a chance to pass my story along some time. It might prove helpful to some other wife."

And so that night, after the dinner work was finished, this is the story Midge told me. I'll give it to you in her own words—as nearly as I can remember them.

Midge's Story

"For the first few years of our marriage, things went extremely well. John seemed to have a regular Midas touch. Everything he started was successful. His ready-to-wear store was netting about $7,000 a year. We had our lovely home, two cars, and I belonged to three clubs. The children had everything they needed, and more too. Then John decided to expand, buy two more stores. He had to go in debt for them; but he talked everything over with me and I was highly in favor of branching out. He bought those stores early in 1930—and you can guess the rest. Few women had new dresses during the next three years.

"By early 1934 we had lost everything except our home. We managed to hang onto that. John got a job as a traveling salesman. He sold a line of dresses that he had carried in his own stores. He has always been more of an executive than a salesman. And on top of everything else he was assigned to a territory in the Middle West where the crops had been very poor. He worked on a straight commission."

At this point Midge leaned forward and said earnestly: "Wouldn't you have thought that I'd have had common sense enough to see what my husband was going through? Wouldn't you have thought that I'd have been intelligent enough to help him?"

My heart went out to her, and I replied: "I'm confident you did help."

But she refused to spare herself. "I did nothing of the kind. I hindered. John wouldn't be home five minutes—after a long week on the road, driving hundreds of miles—until I'd anxiously ask him: 'Commissions good this week?' Why couldn't I see that when commissions were good, he came bounding into the house and told me immediately? Why did I have to corner him week after week and make him admit his little defeats?"

I had no answer to give and Midge continued: "Things went from bad to worse. I became a regular nagger. And if I didn't nag audibly, I did mentally. I kept thinking: 'I'll bet if I got out, I could do something.'

"It was about that time that John, completely discouraged, told me that he thought we had better separate. He said he didn't believe he could ever make me happy again. We finally decided to try for two more months to make a go of things.

Learned Her Lesson

"In a regular frenzy of energy, I went out and got a job. Preparing, as I fondly visioned it, for the time when I could take over the entire support of the children and myself. Thank goodness, I got a selling job. Otherwise, I might not have learned my lesson so thoroughly.

"I found out how discouraging it is to sit hours in an office waiting for a buyer to see you, and then have him send out word that you'll have to come back some other time. I learned what it is to have conference after conference over some deal and then have the client buy from another firm. And imagine what it's like to walk blocks and blocks only to find your prospect out! I got to know the feeling of discouragement that tries to creep in when you carry home less than $10 in commissions after working hard all week.

"Never once was John guilty of saying, 'How much did you make this week?' For the first time in my life I realized that the business world is no sinecure. I discovered how gloriously welcome the sight of a peaceful home can be to a business person at the end of a long day.

"I stopped my nagging. And at the end of two months we were working shoulder to shoulder. John never mentioned separation again, and neither did I.

"And this afternoon, the rector's words, 'for richer or poorer' reminded me of the fact that I almost failed when the 'poorer' came along. That's why I hope that that young couple we saw get married today know that it is a duty, and that it certainly can be a pleasure, to see that home duties, business responsibilities, church and social activities are all carried out in such a way as to keep the family relationships harmonious."

Sound Advice

As Midge ended her story, I thought of the many colleges that now offer courses designed to teach students how to make a success of marriage.

One of the foremost teachers of family courses is Joseph Kirk Folsom, Professor of Sociology at Vassar College. Hearken to what he says in his splendid book "The Family" (John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York City, $4.00.) "Play together, fret separately. Tell each other the interesting things which have happened to you during the day. Don't hash over the disagreeable things except to get positive advice or help. Don't use your mate for a mere outlet."

And another authoritative teacher, Professor J. P. Lichtenberger, points out in his text "Divorce" that for .. happy home, the couple must have "intellectual affinity, kindred tastes, . . . agreeable companionship, mutual forbearance, cultural similarities, community of interests and common objectives."

The phrase "mutual forbearance," reminded the writer of a theme which recently came into her possession. It was written by a member of a college class in a course called "The Family."

The young student wrote: "I am going to organize my household duties so that I shall be at the front door when my husband arrives from work. I am not coming to breakfast with my hair in curlers. I am not going around with runs in my hose (cotton socks are neater). I am going to see that my housedress is clean at all times. If my husband likes waffles better than pancakes, he'll get waffles. I am not going to use his razor, because that always makes a man furious."

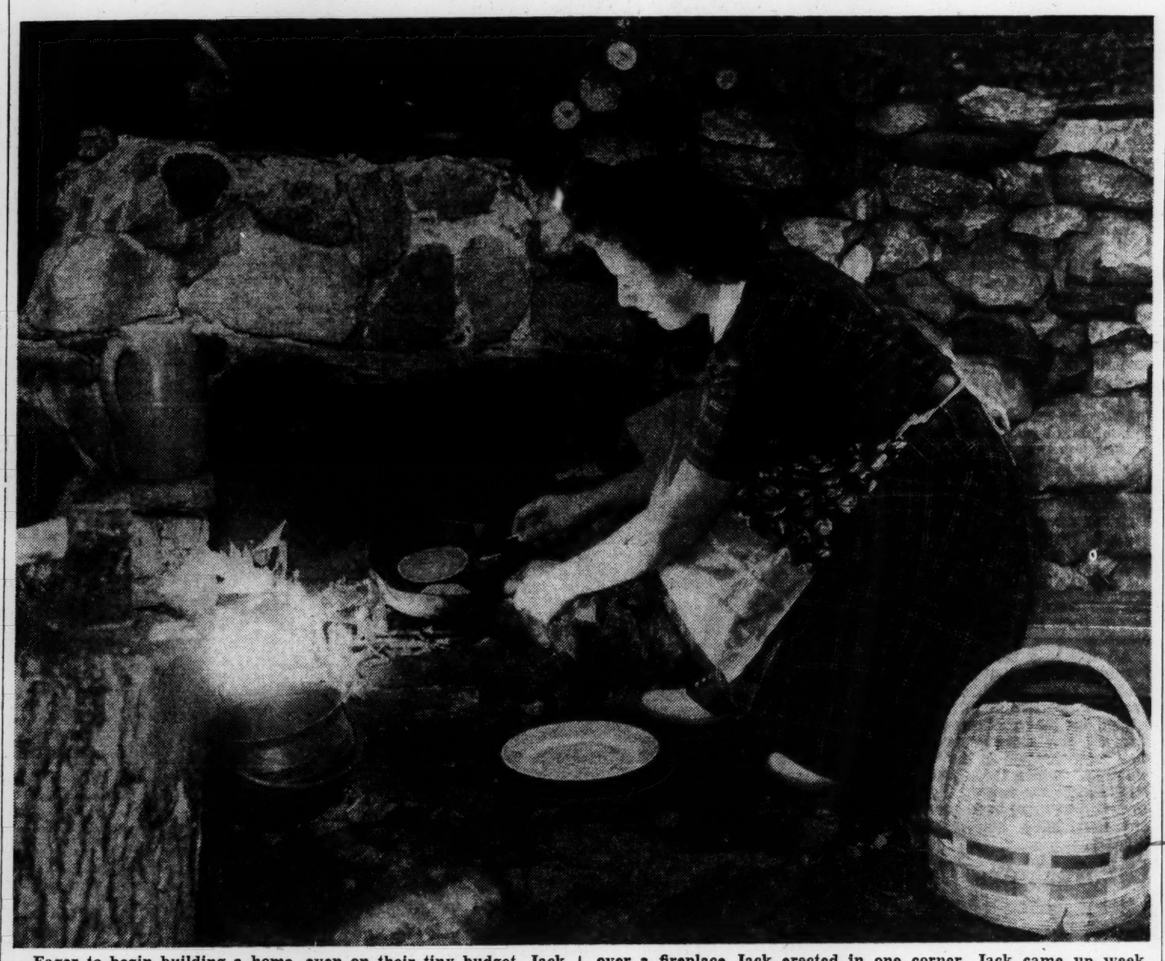
And then the wise young woman continues: "If my husband wants to lounge around after work in his shirt sleeves and house slippers, I shall not criticize him. If he doesn't shave the first thing of a morning, I'll try to joke him into doing so. If he hurriedly speaks to my friends and then dashes back to his workbench in the basement, I shall talk about what a good craftsman he is. If he throws towels on the bathroom floor, I shall strive to break him of the habit by loving methods. And then came the conclusion: "In fact, I shall watch what the French call 'the nothings that are everything.' That, I believe, is the way to build a home that will be a refuge for me and those I love as long as we need it."

Home Should Be a Refuge

Home should be a refuge, a place of rest. Not long ago, I was walking through a slum section of New York City with Ted Malone, the distinguished radio artist. As we passed one particularly disreputable looking man, Mr. Malone said: "I don't think I knew the meaning of the term, human derelict, until I moved to the city. When I see these men and women, I always wonder what their stories are. What started them on the down grade? I'm confident they don't have a family back home, as I have. A good solid family background gives such a sense of security. I often think that no matter what happens to me, I have a place to go, a place I'll always be welcome. Mother and Dad, back in Missouri, would take me in tomorrow. Whatever they have they'd be glad to share with me. Of course, I don't expect to have to take advantage of their hospitality, except on visits. But when I get to feeling 'low,' just thinking of my old home makes me fairly ooze courage." And then Ted Malone added: "My wife and I are striving to build that same type of home for our children."

Readers Invited to Write In

Each article in this series—Building Home Happiness—will discuss one or more basic problems of married life. Readers are invited to send in letters telling how they have met similar problems in their experience. These letters should contain constructive advice based on actual past experience. Each letter must confine itself to the points discussed in one article. After the entire series has appeared, the six letters which are the most helpful, in the opinion of the editor, will be printed on this page. No names or addresses, of course, will be published. No letter should exceed 750 words in length. All manuscripts must reach the Today's Woman page by September 1. No unused material can be returned.



Eager to begin building a home, even on their tiny budget, Jack and Jill bought a piece of land with a well and a cellar hole on it. That summer Jill lived in the cellar hole in a pup tent, cooking over a fireplace Jack erected in one corner. Jack came up week ends. From this plucky beginning sprang the charming small home they have today, its little wooden sign swinging from a maple tree.

They Built Their House on Top Of an Old Cellar Hole

By Flora Graves Pease

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Next year, if happenstance takes you down a certain road in a lovely town in Vermont, you will pass a most attractive home, small, to be sure, but possessing charm that bespeaks thought, work, and an awareness of the natural beauty of its environment.

From a sheltering maple by the front path, you will notice a little wooden sign, with carved lettering, swinging by a few links. You'll decide at once that the name is an Indian one. Your hostess will smile and laughingly explain.

The story began in a small city apartment, when the postman's whistle announced a letter from Uncle Henry in Vermont. The lines, penciled on blue ruled paper, were brief enough: "If you youngsters can spare forty dollars, better come up soon. Something for sale you might like. Taint a cow."

Uncle Henry, with characteristic brevity, informed them on their arrival: "Old place above here for sale. Good water, some pasture land, small wood lot. Brook runs through it. House burned down, only a cellar hole there now. The old hill school building can be bought for ten dollars, it's up the road a piece. Cost plenty to move it now, all hands busy haying. Come winter, it could be put on the ox sled and she'd skid down slick's a whistle. It could be set up on the old foundation. Be a good start for a place of your own. And forty dollars would give you the title to the land. The well out front would cost you more'n that if you had to dig one."

Decided to Camp Out

Two days, and their decision was made. They would camp out in the cellar hole while working on the place week ends. Two pup tents were joined together to make a shelter from rain. Excellent drinking water was available from the well, which was cleaned out, with Uncle Henry's help. "Even if you only used the place summers, you ain't makin' no mistake," he said.

"Full speed ahead for next summer," became the motto. Jobs were tackled in the order of importance. A crude fireplace was erected in a corner of the cellar hole. Over this, water could be heated, and simple meals prepared. A tiny oil stove was purchased for use in case quick heat was necessary for small things.

For a time, Jack had to limit his visits to week ends, but Jill convinced him that she would be "safe and happy" there for the intervening days. Frisk, Uncle Henry's dog, of uncertain ancestry but marvelous dependability, was elected to stand guard, which he did willingly. A woodchuck by day, and a whippoorwill by night were the only wild visitors.

On her second day alone, Jill had a caller. She was picking raspberries from a recently discovered patch down by the wall, when a large motor car stopped "out front," and an insistent horn sounded. She hurried up the rise, berry-filled bowl in her hand. From a portly individual in the driver's seat came the question, "Is it possible to get a drink of water here, or is that well just for decoration?"

Jill's First Customer

Jill scampered to fill a pitcher, and annexing two tumblers, returned to the car. "Sorry I haven't more tumblers, but we're camping out at present, and we just have two of everything."

She held out a glass of crystal clear water, which was promptly drained and refilled. "After all, there's nothing like good water when you're thirsty," said the front seat.

Then the back seat wanted a drink, and an eager, beringed hand reached for the glass. "Do you sell raspberries?"

"Yes," said Jill, amazed at her own promptness, "they're twenty-five cents a quart."

There was a consultation on the back seat, and the car that stopped for a drink of water became a daily visitor for several weeks. The occupants were the first of Jill's "raspberry customers" and more followed. The resulting money bought the schoolhouse that was to be their home. It paid for its ride downhill on the ox sled the following winter, and there was a nice little sum left over.

Good News Spreads

News of the place reached others, who drove up to see what it was like. They became enamored of the flapjacks Jill tossed over the open fire. They liked Uncle Henry's maple syrup, and the green corn that was just beginning to make its appearance. They asked if they might come again, for they enjoyed sleeping in the open. They brought cooked food so that there would be less "housework" and more time to work around the place. Stumps were removed, rocks rolled to the proper spots, they busied themselves with rake, pick, and shovel.

Spring this year found the schoolhouse in its new location. Jack and Jill were "in residence" as soon as it was made livable. They are now, in midsummer, doing most of the painting and finishing themselves. By moving in before these things were done, they saved the rent of the city apartment.

When finished, the transformed schoolhouse will have a general room for living, dining, and hobby work, and a small kitchen on the first floor. A bedroom and bath are planned for the second floor, and later, an ell will be added at the rear, a one-story affair.

The little swinging sign out front was hung on the maple tree as soon as the place was purchased. "TAYNTAKOW," it reads. "It does sound like an Indian name. It even looks like one," says Jill. "But it isn't. It was inspired by the last sentence in Uncle Henry's letter, telling us about the place. You remember he said, 'Tain't a cow!' "

Civilian Defense Projects Should Be Built on WPA —Says Florence Kerr

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Because Mrs. Florence Kerr is alert to its public service possibilities, the WPA has women working with it on defense projects today who five years ago were scorning it as "boondoggling."

If you sign up with the WPA these days to do a community job, it doesn't necessarily mean you're down at the heels or unable to find a private job. Some of the nation's best citizens are doing it—club leaders, college presidents and professional women.

In many communities the WPA is taking the lead in civilian defense activity, and if Mrs. Kerr has her way it will continue to develop along this line, winning new community respect and putting new backbone into its enrollees.

For a few weeks, Mrs. Kerr transferred from the Work Projects Administration, where she is assistant commissioner, to Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia's new Office of Civilian Defense, but she found the new organization in a welter of red tape and confusion. Now she is back in her old office at WPA headquarters, whence she intends to push the WPA's own defense training and service program.

Basis For Defense Projects

The WPA is the logical government agency around which to build most civilian defense projects, in Mrs. Kerr's estimation.

"We have the organization and the supervision. All we need to do is to piece out our personnel with intelligent volunteer committees," she says.

With WPA rolls being slashed drastically because of reduced congressional appropriations, community projects are depending more and more on volunteer workers.

When the defense emergency arose, Mrs. Kerr was quick to survey the women's and professional projects under her supervision to see how they could be "redirected" for more vital service.

Instructions went out to WPA supervisors in all parts to turn their recreation projects, their traveling libraries and orchestras over to the use of soldiers. Women's clubs were invited into WPA canning centers to study nutrition and use of foods. WPA school teachers went out to Ft. Benning, Georgia, to instruct 1,000 enlisted men whose schooling had never gone beyond the third grade. WPA librarians put their books on trucks and took them out to Army camps where soldiers were hunting around for ways to fill their leisure hours.

"One of our biggest projects from now on," says Mrs. Kerr, "will be the citizenship education classes we have undertaken in conjunction with the Department of Justice as an insurance against fifth columnists." The new program will afford opportunity for over 5,000,000 registered aliens in the United States and its possessions to obtain basic knowledge of English, American history, and democratic government.

Volunteers Needed Too

From its own rolls the WPA will be able to supply Americanization teachers in the large centers where the alien-born are largely concentrated, but in small towns and country areas, there will undoubtedly be a need for unpaid volunteers, Mrs. Kerr says.

Other WPA teachers have been called upon to teach Spanish and Portuguese to Army and Navy officers in preparation for possible active service below the Rio Grande.

Mrs. Kerr has issued orders from Washington for the training of volunteers to assist in WPA project operations. The volunteer is usually trained for two weeks before he or she is assigned to a specific task. For a more complicated job, the training period may run from six to eight weeks.

WPA Aids Defense Areas

With its variety of activities the WPA has been able to smooth over some rather serious situations in over-crowded defense areas.

Mrs. Kerr is especially proud of the way the WPA in conjunction with the local defense council took hold in Little Rock, Ark., to make a soldiers' recreation center out of a defunct bank, pending a more permanent establishment to be financed through the United Service Organizations.

"The sewing project re-upholstered old furniture for the hall," Mrs. Kerr recounts. "And how they loved doing it. The library project put in a library. The music project furnished an orchestra for dances, and the art project made posters announcing them. The recreation project planned the entertainment."

The first project almost every mushrooming defense community asks for, from the WPA, is a nursery school where employed parents may leave their youngsters, Mrs. Kerr reports. Here, too, she sees a broad field in which women volunteers should supplement limited government funds.

Why have a WPA in these days of expanding employment? Aren't WPA workers getting jobs?

"Some WPA workers are getting jobs, and some aren't," says Mrs. Kerr. "As a rule there are fewer job opportunities for women than men—especially for women over 45, it seems."

Yet Mrs. Kerr sees the wall that has barred women from jobs because of age beginning to crumble. "The old idea that only a young woman can operate a power machine is passing away," she says. "We have proved that to be false on our own sewing projects."

Will Hire Seamstresses

Mrs. Kerr was pleased to report that in Los Angeles, where WPA layoffs have been especially drastic, a new parachute factory was about to open up that would hire large numbers of WPA-trained seamstresses. "There are a few real glimpses of light like that through the wall now," she commented.

Significant in Mrs. Kerr's eyes is the new type of friend the WPA is making through its enlarged community service program. Those who are protesting WPA cuts today, she says, are not just organized or individual workers, but communities objecting to having their services curtailed. "For the first time," says Mrs. Kerr, "we're hearing from the Chamber of Commerce, the local library board, or the local park service.

"And our workers are getting new inspiration from feeling that they are giving the country a service it really needs."

Mrs. Kerr is in a good position to judge the changes that are coming over WPA. She has been with it since 1935—first as regional director of women's projects with headquarters in Chicago, and as chief of the professional and service divisions for the whole country since 1939.

Mrs. Kerr and her husband have long been warm, personal friends of Harry L. Hopkins, President Roosevelt's closest adviser who hails from their home town—Grinnell, Iowa. And with Mr. Hopkins Mrs. Kerr has long shared a deep concern for the underprivileged. Mrs. Kerr is in favor of taking the relief stigma off the WPA entirely and making it a public service program on a permanent basis.

"It's wicked to call these women 'reliefers' when you see their splendid accomplishments," she insists.

Mobile Kitchens Given by Americans Help Britons to Preserve Fruits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

War brings queer changes. Usually fruit is taken to the kitchen for preserving, but this year kitchens are being taken to the fruit—and the kitchens have come all the way from the United States.

The lull in the activities of the Luftwaffe over Great Britain has meant that attention can be turned from emergency feeding in blitzed areas to the food-preservation front.

These mobile kitchens are the first to be specially equipped as mobile canning units and they have been sent by the American Federation to the British Federation of Business and Professional Women as a measure of American women's aid to Britain in a practical and immediate way. Five of these kitchens have been lent to the National Federation of Women's Institutes and will work in the counties of Kent, Warwick, Worcester, Yorkshire and in Wales. The fifth kitchen has been sent to Scotland for use by the Glasgow and West of Scotland College of Domestic Science in connection with the Ministry of Food's fruit preservation campaign.

One of the kitchens on its way to Kent was formally handed over to the National Federation of Women's Institutes by Miss Caroline Haslett, C. B. E., chairman of the British Federation of Business and Professional Women. Mrs. Greenwell of the American Embassy represented American women on this occasion.

Picnic Menus for Your Jaunts Into the Country

By Ruth Miller

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Food, we are quite sure, never tastes as good anywhere else as it does under an open sky, with the smell of wood smoke in the air and a soft breeze to bring its pungency to the nostrils.

No matter what you take on your picnic, it should be simple. Most of the preparation should be done at home, so that when you arrive at the chosen spot, there will be plenty of time for everyone to enjoy himself without being pressed by the preparation of the meal.

It's difficult to give hard and fast picnic menus, but here are some of the things we take on our jaunts into the beautiful New England countryside.

MEATS: (to cook over a fire) Cubed steaks; tenderloin steaks; hamburg; broiling chickens; thick ham slices; bacon; kabobs; frankfurts; lamb chops; veal patties.

SALADS: (to be prepared at home) Cole slaw; potato salad; mixed vegetable salad, macaroni salad; grated carrot salad; apple and nut salad; sliced tomatoes; stuffed egg salad.

VEGETABLES: (to eat raw or to cook over the fire) Boiled, sliced potatoes for frying; sliced onions; sweet corn to boil or to bury in the coals in their husks to cook.

DESSERTS: Chocolate cake; fresh fruits; cookies; cup cakes; pies; tarts; turnovers; gingerbread.

The meat, all ready to cook, is wrapped in wax paper in individual portions. Then if each one takes a notion to cook his own dinner, it's all ready for him. Salads and vegetables are transported in covered mason jars or casseroles. Pies go in their own baking tins, just as they come from the oven. Cakes travel well in cake savers.

So far we have been talking about picnics at which you cook the food. It is also fun to take along a one-dish meal which requires only heating before serving. In a big covered kettle you could take your favorite stew or Hungarian goulash. Creole spaghetti or thick chili con carne also travels well. Remember to cool them thoroughly before covering them so you can carry them in the car.

These are some of the things we cook out of doors.

Kabobs

On a skewer, alternate chunks of beef steak, raw onion, fresh tomato, and cheese. Wrap in wax paper, allowing one or two per person. Broil by laying across a rack over an open fire.

Tomato Rarebit

1 No.1 can tomato soup
1 cup grated cheese
1 canned pimiento, cut in strips
2 tablespoons minced green pepper
¼ teaspoon dry mustard

Mix ingredients in heavy iron skillet or kettle and cook until cheese is melted and mixture is smooth. (Take ingredients along wrapped in wax paper.) Serve on toasted bread with broiled bacon.

Country Fried Steak

2 top round steaks, 2 to 2½ pounds
2 teaspoons salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
Flour
3 tablespoons suet
5 cups thinly sliced onions
⅓ cup butter

Prepare steak at home by pounding seasoned flour into meat. Slice onions and place in tightly covered container. Wrap meat and suet in wax paper. When ready to eat, sear steak in a heavy skillet in the suet and cook 6 to 8 minutes longer, turning steak once for even cooking. Heat butter and cook onions in separate pan until lightly browned. Serve onions over steak

Personal Note

New summer clothes can do wonders in lifting one's spirits. But to attain the poise and charm which come from complete confidence, it is essential to have included in one's summer toilette a deodorant one can trust. Doubts about the least trace of perspiration odor clinging to one's person can certainly cause one to walk into a room with less dignity, make one say the wrong thing, or even halt one's confidence when applying for a new position. So, choose a good deodorant and make it your first line of personal defense.

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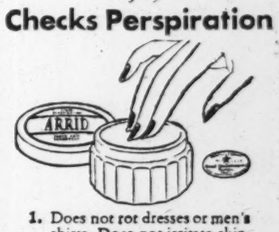

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Allied Agencies Check Fires in Northwest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLYMPIA, Washington — The "Allies" are on the winning side this season throughout the Pacific Northwest in both fire fighting and fire prevention.

A trained army, modern equipment, a good "propaganda machine" and citizen co-operation have allied themselves to produce results.

Federal, State and private fire prevention and suppression agencies all testify to this greater efficiency in fighting the enemy of the region, the forest fire.

Citizen co-operation in the way of fire prevention has been the big gain. For years there has been the annual appeal to "help prevent forest fires," but it has been somewhat on the negative side and fires for which the public was responsible steadily increased. Last year there was launched a more affirmative appeal, which this year has become a crusade to "Keep Washington green" and "Keep Oregon green."

The appeal had teeth in it. Car operators were told by the State Patrol and at testing stations that ash trays were more than "cute accessories," that there was a law enforcing their use. Results have been the best in 25 years. At a recent meeting of the "Keep Washington Green" Committee, T. S. Goodyear, State forester, stated that out of 382 recent fires there had been only one possible case of fire started by a cigarette.

On the fire-fighting side, efficiency of modern methods has been proven over large areas, largely in putting out fires before they became dangerous. This has been accomplished largely by trained fire fighters, minute men who stand equipped to get to the fire immediately word comes to them by radio phone from the nearby lookout. These fighters carry a three-day emergency ration. By means of portable radio phones constant communication is possible. The trained army is made up of CCC men and forestry students working for the summer and bringing to bear intelligent methods of outwitting the enemy.

The same efficiency and successful operation for this season is reported by the Washington Fire Fighting Association, supported by private owners of forests. C. S. Cowan of the Association reports that out of 200 fires set by lightning in two counties alone fire fighters were able to put all out before they had become unmanageable.

All this in a season of unusual humidity and lack of rainfall. Rank growth near the highways has been a particular fire hazard which has made citizen co-operation all the more commendable. One compensation in the "unusual weather," while there have been an unusual amount of lightning-caused fires there have been showers that have helped the fire fighters.

Parachutes Used

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVERETT, Wash.—Parachutes that are all utility but not fancy in appearance have been dropping from planes over the National Forest areas in this vicinity during July.

They are the homemade, gunny sack, four-cornered parachutes used by the Forest Service for flying in supplies to fire fighters. They also carry hay and oats for pack mules, and it is said that the mules now watch for sight of a parachute!

Bright streamers of cotton goods are also a part of the fire-fighting equipment, attached to the top of the parachutes so that, in case they land in the brush, they can be easily found.

In spite of their apparent crudity, the parachutes are satisfactory. When they leave the plane loaded with heavy loads of food, equipment, bedding, or feed, they open as they should and few of them are lost. There are often four "umbrellas" tied to one load. They are made of what are known as wool sacks, large squares of burlap, used because they are both economical and strong.

U. S. Army Offers 'Non-Com' Wings To Enlisted Men

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—Following the lead of Great Britain's Royal Air Force and Germany's Luftwaffe, the Army offered military flying careers today to air-minded soldiers between the ages of 18 and 22 who lack sufficient formal schooling to become officer-pilots.

Those accepted must already be in service, single, under 23, of excellent character and sound physique, and graduates of a high school or other secondary school. They must agree to serve at least three additional years.

Approved recently by Congress, the training of enlisted men as pilots is to start Aug. 19 with the assignment of an initial contingent of about 500 men to primary flight schools.

When the undertaking is in full swing, there will be a maximum of possibly 6,000 enlisted men among the 30,000 pilots to whom the Army expects to be giving wings every year.

Hitherto the Army's fliers were recruited entirely from men up to 26 years old with at least two years' college training, who become second lieutenants on completing flight training. This class will still be relied on for most of the future military pilots.

The new regulations provided that enlisted men winning their wings should hold ratings of staff, technical or master sergeant pilot, with pay ranging from $108 to $189 a month.

Vice-President's Son To Like Army Life

CAMP LEE, Va., Aug. 8 (AP)—Private Robert Browne Wallace, son of Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, began his regular duty with the Army today—determined to like being a soldier.

Young Wallace said he had "no preference" as to a branch of service or where he would go from the Camp Lee reception center.

He was emphatic, however, in his desire "to be in the field" and "not in an office."

Young Wallace has met a number of his friends at Western High School in Washington at Camp Lee.

He said the food, and his breakfast—with "two glasses of milk"—was good, too.

Mexico Is Different and Interesting

Ewing Galloway; James Sawders

Something New Around Every Corner

Top. In the Southern part of the State, in Tonala, a Mexican family is skilled in the art of pottery handed down from the time of the Aztecs from father to son.

Center. Entering the sleepy Mexican town of Guanajuato typical of many another in the country.

Bottom. In Mexico City travelers like to visit the native market where they enjoy the color and as well find good buys in basketry, pottery and other native work.

Any Time Is a Good Time to Visit Mexico

Monitor Traveltalks By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The question, "just when is the ideal time to visit Old Mexico?" is one which practically every vacationist contemplating a first trip South of the Border asks.

The general answer well can be: "Anytime of year."

For Mexico's climate, in most areas, varies little the year around. There is, of course, the usual rainy season. But like the rainy season of most sub-tropical countries the rain comes hard when it comes, but it doesn't necessarily last all day. Sunshine usually can be promised some part of the day.

In Mexico City, especially, there is little variation of temperatures, as the Capital is perched upon a 7,000-foot plain, assuring visitors of cool nights. And it is in Mexico City that most tourists establish headquarters for trips about the country.

On the other hand, if a vacationist expresses the desire to see the blooming of the orchids, camellias and gardenias in Fortin de las Flores, Veracruz, then there will be another answer to the question. April and May are the months when these flowers are in full bloom. However, other flowers display their colors here at the various intervals through the year.

No Season Unfavorable

So, if one really wants to see Mexico there actually is no time of year but what is favorable to visit this magnificent country. Even a limited vacation or limited funds are hardly an excuse, as travel in Mexico can be as fast as you want it and at amazingly low costs.

The large percentage of travel to Mexico from the United States is by private motor car. Of course, the rail, air, bus, and steamship lines carry a large number of travelers South of the Border. In the case of the airplane and the train they serve as "time savers" for many and enable the traveler limited for time to reach Mexico much faster than the other modes of travel.

[The Mexican Automobile Association of Laredo, Texas, has received a wire from the main office in Mexico City which indicates that tourists who plan to visit Mexico should make their reservations in advance. All hotels and tourist courts in the city are filled to capacity and private homes are being taxed to accommodate the many Americans who are visiting south of the border this season.]

Starting point for a Mexican tour by motor is usually at Nuevo Laredo, across the Rio Grande from America's Laredo, Texas. The crossing of the border is a simple procedure. Routine questions are asked prior to the issuance of a tourist card which is good for six months. Suitcases also must be examined.

American money may be changed into pesos at the hotel in Laredo and also in any of the large hotels in Mexico City. The present rate of exchange is about five pesos for one American dollar.

Can Be Done in Three Days

The 800-mile journey to Mexico City from Nuevo Laredo easily can be made in three days over the famous Pan American Highway. Most travelers route their trip with overnight stops at Monterrey and Victoria, the third night, of course, being spent at Mexico City itself.

The Pan American Highway is a hard surfaced road with gradual ascents although it rises to an elevation of more than 8,000 feet at its highest point. Its switchbacks have been so expertly banked that a car can take them at a normal speed with no danger. There is no time when it is necessary to descend in second gear, so gradual is the decline.

The route which this road travels is unquestionably one of the most spectacular in the world. After winding its way through tiny Indian settlements and a richly scented valley of orange groves the road dips into a lush tropical region where brilliantly plumed birds streak from tree top to tree top, bursting with song. Then comes the climb over a range of mountains where deep ravines and gorges slide from the highway down, down, down. . . . It is from Tamazunchale—a name Americans like to pronounce because you say it as you would say Thomas and Charlie—that the Pan American Highway begins to climb and not until the traveler is between Actopan and Colonia does he reach the crest—8,209 feet, to be exact.

Interesting Sights on Road

Between Tamazunchale and Jacala (Hah-cah lah) the highway passes by many small villages and on the nearby mountainsides hundreds of primitive Indian huts may be seen clinging to pinnacles of rock. Along the Highway burros loaded with hand-made baskets and other Indian goods, or, an Indian himself with a tremendous load atop his head, are frequently encountered on the way to some distant market.

Once this high plateau is reached there is very little descent in the journey to Mexico City. However, in making this last stage of the motor trip to Mexico City it is advisable to do it in daylight as fog is likely to set in after dark, making driving hazardous.

Mexico City is like most modern American cities. Automobile traffic is exceptionally heavy and there are the usual amount of taxis flitting here and there, not to mention the loaded buses and clanging street cars.

Once established in Mexico City the country then fans out in a huge arc. Visits to nearby Xochimilco, "the place where flowers are," and the Pyramids can be made easily in a day. The old city of Puebla and Fortin de las Flores, a rich tropical region where orchids hang from the trees in delicate clusters, may be included in the same trip, with at least two days needed to make the journey. Also Taxco and Cuernavaca, the latter coming first, require several days, if the flavor of Old Mexico is to seep in deep. The roads to most of Mexico's outstanding places of interest are excellent and gasoline stations are spaced at strategic places so that there is no need to be concerned about running out of fuel.

Nurse Describes Balkan Conditions

LISBON, Portugal, Aug. 8 (AP)—Alice G. Carr, an American nurse who carried on welfare work in the Balkans and Near East for more than 20 years, is returning home to the United States.

Miss Carr, a native of Yellow Springs, Ohio, went overseas with the American Expeditionary Force in 1917.

Miss Carr described conditions in the Balkans as worse than they were 20 years ago during the post-war depression. She said there was practically no food, and no medical supplies.

Miss Carr worked with the Red Cross in Serbia, Poland and Czechoslovakia after the World War. For her work in Greece she was decorated by the Government three times.

She also helped the Turks in paving the way for construction of Ankara as the modern capital of Turkey.

Mass Output Begun On 'Covenanter' Tank

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AP)—The latest British tank to be taken off the secret list, a 15- to 16-ton sister of the slightly heavier Crusader, has gone into mass production and has been named the Covenanter by the Minister of Supply, Lord Beaverbrook, it was announced yesterday.

The Covenanter combines a speed of 30 miles an hour with remarkable maneuverability, excellent armor, and formidable fire power, the announcement said.

Attacks in Mexico Seen Nucleus of Anti-U. S. Bloc

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Three successive attacks within one week upon "Yankee imperialism" by the Mexican labor leader Vicente Lomardo Toledano, co-ordinated with similar attacks upon United States interests by the Communist Party, point to attempts to build up a powerful Left Wing bloc against the United States in Latin America.

The first attack was made by Señor Lombardo Toledano at a mass meeting of the Confederation of Mexican Labor (C. T. M.) and its sympathizers for solidarity with the Soviet Union. The second came just after the publication of the United States Black Lists against Latin American firms serving the Nazi-Fascist Axis, and the third a few days later. As former secretary of the C. T. M. and now President of the Latin American Confederation of Labor (C. T. A. L.) Señor Lombardo Toledano speaks to the most highly organized labor groups in Latin America.

The belligerence and antagonism inherent in these attacks is their outstanding characteristic for they persistently refer to the United States Government and economy as "capitalistic" and "imperialistic," both highly exaggerated and false terms in view of the liberal program maintained by the New Deal both at home and abroad for over eight years.

The picture of the United States, as painted by the eloquent labor leader, would much better fit a reactionary regime which employed the "Big Stick" and "Dollar Diplomacy," both instruments of terror for Latin America. That no distinction is made between such past eras, when Latin America had reason to fear United States expansionism, and the fortunate liberalism of the Good Neighbor policy may only be attributed to malicious misinterpretation designed to mislead the Latin American labor movement, say official sources here.

Five Major Points

The political-economic policy for which Señor Lombardo Toledano has asked a united Latin American front, through the C. T. M., the C. T. A. L., and all sympathetic groups is:

1. Expropriation, without indemnity, of all Nazi and Fascist properties and credits in America. These are to be turned over to national governments to administer or to workers' co-operatives.

2. Solid opposition by all labor groups to the transfer of any British properties in the Americas to United States interests in payment for war supplies. Such transfer should be prevented, "by all possible methods, for should this happen the control by a single nation (the United States) of the continent will be converted into permanent oppression for the peoples of Latin America."

3. A campaign for the overthrow of all anti-democratic governments of the Continent, "which are at the service of the most reactionary Yankee imperialists, and at the same time are agents of Nazis and Fascists."

4. The liberation of all political prisoners in the Americas to fight against Fascism.

5. Government control of exchange and of imports and exports "to keep us from being bled white by North American imperialism."

This radical program is defined in the C. T. M.'s newspaper, El Ponular, with the banner headline —"Latin America Confronts the 'Good Neighbor' Policy." It is prefaced by the statement that:

"In order for the Good Neighbor Policy of the United States and Continental solidarity against Nazis and Fascists to become a reality it is essential for the peoples of America to liberate themselves from the shackles which imperialist Yankee companies impose on their economic, political and cultural development and that the democratic liberties genuinely prevail in all the countries of this Hemisphere."

Opposes Transfers

Emphatic opposition to the transfer of British properties in the Americas to the United States, to pay for war materials, which has long been under discussion, has been made by the labor leader for the past six weeks. He has repeatedly called upon his followers to block this move as an extension of rapacious Yankee imperialism which he says will make slave states of the Latin American nations.

A sudden fondness for Great Britain and its cause developed immediately after the German invasion of Russia. Between that time and the signing of the Berlin-Moscow pact, Great Britain was invariably described as an "imperialist" nation and its leaders ridiculed. But today Señor Lombardo Toledano calls for the proletariat "to unite with our former enemies, on condition that they fight against Fascism." Translated, this is taken to mean co-operate with Great Britain and the United States so long as any advantage for the Soviet Union and the radical labor movement can be gained.

On three points the C.T.M. and C.T.A.L. are in exact accord with the Communist Party which defined its position at a recent meeting. These three issues are: renewal of Mexico's relations with the Soviet Union; the expropriation of Nazi and Fascist property without indemnity, and opposition to the expansion of United States trade in Latin America.

Despite recent friction between the two groups on minor matters, mainly connected with leadership, Señor Lombardo Toledano called for unity with the Communists and for workers' groups throughout the world to renew Popular Front tactics for the overthrow of Fascism.

Must Be Considered

That this revolutionary program, whose opposition to United States "imperialism" is stressed as much as its antagonism to Naziism, must be taken seriously is the consensus here. The seriousness lies in the resurgence of the radical element of the Mexican labor movement, which had been quiescent for almost a year. Now that it reappears with renewed force and linked with the aggressive Communist Party two major political results are expected to follow.

The first of these is the incitation of the malleable masses into distrust and fear of the United States, the Good Neighbor Policy, and the Mexican Government's own program of co-operation with Washington and of continental solidarity. The second is to crystallize the already open opposition to Communism in Mexico and give dangerous rightist groups ammunition for agitating against the liberal government and the labor movement.

That the series of attacks upon the United States as "imperialistic" and exploiting are a gross distortion of truth and fact is contended here by citation of the objective attitude which Washington has maintained on the oil question. Had true "imperialism" of the "Big Stick" school prevailed the question undoubtedly would have been settled long ago and not to the advantage of Mexico. Under the Good Neighbor Policy Washington continues to wait, after three years, for the Mexican Government and the foreign companies to come to terms on an equitable basis.

Bumper Seed Crop in West

Pacific Northwest

The right combination of wind and rain and soil, of fog, sea breeze, and sunshine, of short days and long ones, make the western part of Washington and Oregon an excellent territory for either "going to seed" or "going to grass." It is an item of deep concern to all of next spring's buyers of reliable, little seeds in bright packages that this is a banner year for the seed harvest in these two States which supply a large share of the Nation's vegetable seeds.

Skagit County in Washington alone supplies 90 per cent of the Nation's cabbage seed, nearly 100 per cent of the turnip, 50 per cent of the beet, and a large percentage of the spinach seed.

At La Grande, Ore., seed inspection for certification has started in alfalfa, clover, and small grains. From Medford a report comes that the sugar beet seed crop of the Rogue River Valley will be in the neighborhood of 160 tons. At Astoria, bent grass growers are concerned about a labor shortage. In Linn County, one of the biggest seed crops in history is reported.

Not only is the yield an acre greater this season but there is a greater acreage in seed. This is due to war conditions. One item from Skagit County reads: "With foreign markets closed because of war, the seed industry is again taking its place as a major agricultural industry."

From the same County we read that both turnip and cabbage seed are running 1,500 pound to the acre. There is the largest spinach crop in history with more than 4,000 acres devoted to the variety. The same article reports an excellent crop of rutabaga seed.

Only by visualizing the tiny seeds that come in spring's bright packages can the extent of the seed industry, itemized in tons, be realized. Or 1,500 pounds of turnip seed to the acre, or 4,000 acres of spinach seed.

The seed industry is spreading to new areas and Whidby Island is growing spinach, beet, mangel, and kale seed. Grays Harbor, which was once all lumber, now is growing tiny seed. The pea-seed industry opens up another long chapter and the bulb industry, also increased because of war conditions and the cutting off of the Netherlands supply, is another story.

Kate Archibald

Junior Farmers In Judging Test

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—More than 750 boys and 500 girls will take part in Junior Farmer, Junior Institute, and Boys' and Girls' Club judging competitions at Ottawa, Toronto, Peterboro, and London this year, it has been announced by the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

Boys and girls from eastern Ontario will compete at the Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, in August, the boys judging live stock, poultry and seeds, while the girls will take part in home-making club exhibits, judging competitions and demonstrations. Many of the girls' clubs have this year as their slogan, "The Club Girl Stands on Guard."

Marriage Bureau Opened in Cairo

CAIRO, Aug. 8 (AP)—A Government-sponsored marriage bureau has been started here to find husbands for Egyptian girls whose parents have been killed in air raids. There are 200 applicants.

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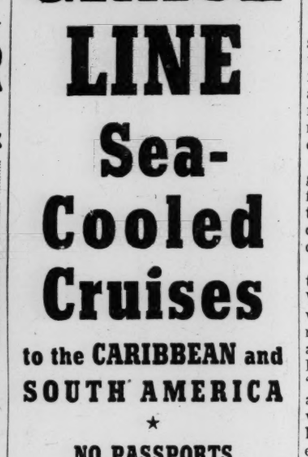

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Ohio Meets Farm Labor Defense Test

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Ohio is successfully meeting its farm labor problem, brought on by the demands of defense industries for young men to work at higher pay than they ordinarily get "down on the farm."

When the defense program started, State officials acted immediately upon the basis that the farm hand was going to be much in demand. They had an agency setup to deal with such a situation—the Ohio State Employment Service, which for the 52 years of its existence had maintained constant surveillance of farm labor supply and demand, along with its other functions.

The Service went into action on the national defense aspect of the problem. It sent field representatives into all sections of the State to make surveys Thus charting what the needs probably would be, it undertook the task of recruiting adequate reserves of farm workers. This was done by conducting a State-wide campaign to encourage unemployed men qualified in agriculture to register. The campaign is now a continuous one, to which the Service gives close attention.

According to W. R. Sullinger of Cleveland, Supervisor of Farm Placements for the Ohio State Employment Service, the program is playing a major role in circumventing any threatened shortages of help in Ohio fields and orchards at harvest time.

An outstanding example is the sugar-beet industry. The sugar beet is a comparatively recent addition to Ohio agricultural products, but it already has become a major crop. When the Service received calls several weeks ago for several hundred additional beet field workers from planters in the northern part of the State, it was able to make placements at once from the reserves of workers built up in its recruiting campaign.

Text of Senate Resolution Extending Limit on Draft

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP) — Here is the text of Senate-approved resolution permitting President Roosevelt to extend the existing service periods of selectees, national guardsmen, reservists and enlisted men for an additional 18 months:

Joint resolution to extend the periods of service of persons in the military service and for other purposes.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that Congress acting in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 (B) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, hereby declares that the national interest is imperiled.

Section 2. The President is hereby authorized to extend, for such periods of time as may be necessary in the interests of national defense, the periods of service, training, and service, enlistment, appointment, or commission of any or all persons inducted for training and service under said Act, members and units of the reserve components of the Army of the United States (including the National Guard of the United States) retired personnel and enlisted men of the Regular Army, and any other members of the Army, who are now, or who may hereafter be, in or subject to active military service, or training and service:

Provided, that the extension of the period of active military service, or training and service, in the case of any person subject to the provisions of this section, shall not, without his consent, exceed 18 months; except that whenever the Congress declares that it is in the interest of national defense to further extend such periods of active military service and training and service, such periods may be further extended by the President, in the case of any such persons, for such time as may be necessary in the interests of national defense: provided further, that the authority conferred by this section shall not be exercised after a date specified in a concurrent resolution hereafter passed by the Congress.

Section 3. The Secretary of War may, when not in conflict with the interests of national defense, release from active military service those persons who apply therefor through the regular military channels and state their reasons for such release, and who, in the judgment of the Secretary of War, would suffer undue hardship if retained on active military service: provided, that any person so released under this section who, in the judgment of those in authority over him, has served satisfactorily shall be entitled to a certificate to that effect, which shall be in the same form and have the same force and effect as a certificate issued under the provisions of Section 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940.

Provided further: That any person discharged or released from active training and service under Section 3 (B) of such Act shall be transferred to a reserve component of the land forces for the same period and with the same rights, duties, and liabilities as any other person transferred to a reserve component of the land forces under the provisions of Section 3 (C) of such Act, regardless of his period of training and service.

Section 4—The President is hereby authorized to order retired personnel of the Regular Army to active duty and to employ them as he shall deem necessary in the interests of national defense.

Section 5—Any person who, subsequent to May 1, 1940, and prior to the termination of the authority conferred by Section 2 of this joint resolution, shall have entered upon active military or naval service in the land or naval forces of the United States shall be entitled to all the re-employment benefits of Section 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 to the same extent as in the case of persons inducted under said Act: provided, that the provisions of Section 8 (B) (A) of said Act shall be applicable to any such person without regard to whether the position which he held shall have been covered into the classified civil service during the period of his military or naval service.

Suspends Limit on Men

Section 6—During the existence of the authority conferred by Section 2 of this joint resolution and for six months thereafter, the limitation on the number of men who may be in active training and service at any one time under Section 3 (B) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 is hereby suspended: provided, that the Secretary of War shall report to the Congress each month the number of men in active training and service in the land forces under Section 3 (B) of said Act.

Section 7—During the existence of the authority conferred by Section 2 of this joint resolution, enlistments in the Army of the United States, without regard to component, are hereby authorized in the manner provided by the concluding paragraph of Section 127A of the National Defense Act, as amended.

Section 8—Any person inducted into the land or naval forces of the United States for the training and service provided for by the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, shall, in addition to the amounts otherwise payable to such person with respect to such training and service be entitled to receive the sum of 10 dollars for each month of such training and service in the excess of 12.

The provisions of this Section shall also apply to the Regular Army and to any enlisted personnel of the National Guard of the United States ordered into the active military service under the authority of Public Resolution No. 96, approved Aug. 27, 1940, for any such service so rendered by any such personnel in excess of 12 months.

How Senators Voted On Draft Extension

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 8

The Senate's vote yesterday on the resolution to extend the service of trainees, National Guardsmen and reservists in the Army by 18 months was as follows:

FOR THE BILL—45

Democrats—38

Andrews	Hatch	Peace
Bailey	Hayden	Pepper
Barkley	Herring	Radcliffe
Bunker	Hill	Schwartz
Byrd	Hughes	Stewart
Chandler	Kilgore	Thomas
Connally	Lee	(Okla.)
Eastland	Lucas	Thomas
Ellender	Maloney	(Utah)
George	McFarland	Truman
Gerry	McKellar	Tunnell
Glass	Mead	Wallgren
Green	O'Mahoney	
Guffey	Overton	

Republicans—7

Austin	Bridges	White
Barbour	Burton	
Brewster	Gurney	

AGAINST THE BILL—30

Democrats—16

Adams	Downey	Smith
Bone	Gillette	Tydings
Brown	Johnson	Van Nuys
Clark	(Col.)	Walsh
(Idaho)	McCarran	Wheeler
Clark	O'Daniel	
(Mo.)	Reynolds	

Republicans—13

Brooks	Langer	Tobey
Capper	Nye	Vandenberg
Danaher	Shipstead	Wiley
Davis	Taft	
Johnson	Thomas	
(Calif.)	(Idaho)	

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Russell, Democrat, for, and Butler, Republican, against; Bankhead, Democrat, for, and McNary, Republican, against; Ball, Republican, for, and Willis, Republican, against; Caraway, Democrat, for, and Chaves, Democrat, against.

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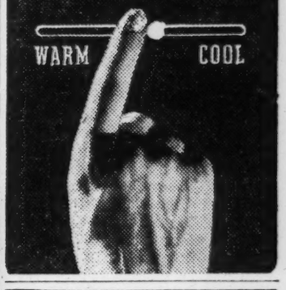

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The Home Forum

Change of Address

IT'S NICE UP HERE, with two locked doors between us and the world. The speaking tube and the three flights of stairs make us further remote. We have been here three months now, and I haven't even seen our postman.

We looked forward to this exclusiveness because our five years of living in a house were quite the opposite. There we were down on the ground, wide open to all invaders. Defenses we had none, not even screens on the front porch.

When we went there, we were fresh out of an apartment and the old habits clung for a while. We bought some porch furniture and, for several weeks, brought it prudently indoors every night and stacked it in front of the fireplace. Then one night we left it out by oversight and nothing untoward happened. So, in a few more days, we had abandoned the nightly ritual and the furniture stayed out all summer long.

When warm weather came, we started leaving the front door open. For a time, we closed it as soon as we turned on the lights in the evening; but before long we stopped that and anyone who wished to look in was welcome to do so. Perhaps the open porch and the open door served as an invitation, but it did seem to me we had a surprising number of stray callers.

Salesmen one can understand. We had them—selling magazines, dish cloths, wild honey, dish cloths, peanut brittle, vacuum cleaners, dish cloths, aprons, can openers, shoestrings, cantaloupes—and dish cloths. We bought the peanut brittle and the wild honey and the dish cloths. After all, these people were trying to make a living, and we would need those things in the course of time even if we did accumulate a surplus right at the moment. I often wondered if we would really use up all those dish cloths. But now I think we shall accomplish it. We have lived here three months, and I don't think there has come a single woman selling dish cloths.

* * *

And then there were the travelers who were lost. You have no idea how many persons wander around the city, not knowing where they are going—no idea, that is, unless you live in a house on a street like ours and leave your front door open. Take one for an example, a young man wearing a yellow polo shirt. "Do you know anybody around here named Collins?"

Aletha loves to look up people named Collins. She got out the telephone book. "What initials?"

"Wait a minute." The caller stepped to the door and yelled to a parked automobile. "Hey, Bill, what initials?"

"W. B.," came back, muffled. Aletha found no W. B. Collins listed. There came a frantic honking from the parked car.

"Wait a minute," said our caller, and went out for consultation. He came back presently. "Maybe it's Connor."

Aletha tried again. No W. B. Connor. No B. W. Connor. No Connor at all. "Here's one listed over on Yale Avenue," she remarked. "But that is a long way from here."

"Yale Avenue," agreed the man. "That's the one. Why—isn't this Yale Avenue?"

Not quite, we explained. There was a difference of two letters in the name and three miles of geography. "Why," said our visitor brightly, "maybe that will clear up the whole thing."

We used to get two or three like that on some days. Here we don't get any. We've been here three months now, and not one traveler has come in to ask the way.

* * *

One nice thing about this place is the time one saves. When we lived in the house, there was always something to do. On week-day evenings, there were waste papers to be burned and walks to be swept and grass to be cut. In the performance of these duties it was, of course, obligatory to compare notes with the People Across the Fence. They had bent grass and too much shade and the wrong mower; we had bent grass and too much shade and a wronger mower. These things create a bond, especially when they are properly discussed between swaths, with incidental comment on how Gomez pitched that day.

All this eats up time. You can't get everything done before dinner. You have to come out afterwards and start the spray running, and move it around every thirty minutes. The stars come out and twinkle through the green ash tree and the evening breeze is soft and sweet. It is such a fine night that we take a little stroll, and eat ice-cream cones on the street as though we didn't know better; and, the first thing you know, it's bed time and there's nothing done.

Now, in this third-floor apartment, there is none of that. A tall, angular man named John sweeps the walks and cuts the grass and burns the papers. If a faucet leaks or a light socket needs replacing, someone comes in and makes the repairs. It's all very convenient. When I get home from work, all there is for me to do is hang up my hat, and see that the cat doesn't get up on the davenport.

* * *

Speaking of the cat, I am glad to report that Corky stood transplanting remarkably well. At first, all the back steps looked alike to him and he was sometimes found wailing mildly two doors down the street. But, in another twenty-four hours, he could find the right steps, although not the proper floor; and the neighbors below were forced to ask us to come down and extract him from their fireplace, where he had made himself at home until something better should be offered.

Our doorbell did ring occasionally in those early days, for one of the little neighbor girls appointed herself Corky's guardian and used to bring him home two or three times a day, with the shy announcement: "Here's your cat."

Now that era is closed. Corky knows more about the neighborhood than any of us, and finds his way home without error. So nobody ever rings—Pardon me. There's the bell.

It was the maid from next door. "Here's the two eggs I borrowed from your wife yesterday."

The situation seems to be improving.

JOHN F. HAYES

Land-Waves

Ripe for the reaper
Stood wheat in gold stalks,
Knee-deep or deeper
As a man walks.

Languidly turning,
A wind swam again
Through the burnished and burning
Land-waves of grain.

The tide of the season
Rolled golden and clean
Beneath a man's knees on
His reaping machine.

KEITH THOMAS

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Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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Great Era of the Arts

THE ART OF the thirteenth century is the foundation of all art,—not merely the foundation, but the root of it; that is to say, succeeding art is not merely built upon it, but was all comprehended in it, and is developed out of it. Passing this great century, we find three successive branches developed from it, in each of the three following centuries. . . .

Observe, first, the fourteenth century is pre-eminently the age of Thought. It begins with the first words of the poem of Dante;—and all the great pictorial poems—the mighty series of works in which everything is done to relate, but nothing to imitate—belong to this century. . . . you will easily remember it as the age of Dante and Giotto—the age of Thought.

The men of the succeeding century (the fifteenth) felt that they could not rival their predecessors in invention, but might excel them in execution. Original thoughts belonging to this century are comparatively rare; even Raphael and Michael Angelo themselves borrowed all their principal ideas and plans of pictures from their predecessors; but they executed them with a precision up to that time unseen. You must understand by the word "drawing" the perfect rendering of forms, whether in sculpture or painting; and then remember the fifteenth century as the age of Leonardo, Michael Angelo, Lorenzo Ghiberti, and Raphael,—pre-eminently the age of Drawing.

The sixteenth century produced the four greatest painters, that is to say, managers of colour, that the world has ever seen; namely, Tintoret, Paul Veronese, Titian, and Correggio. I need not say more to justify my calling it the age of Painting. — From "The True and the Beautiful," by JOHN RUSKIN.

By Courtesy of the Bache Collection, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF A YOUNG MAN: *A Painting by Giovanni Bellini*

The "Italian Motions"

THE RIVALRY OF the puppet-shows, particularly in the provinces, had been seriously felt by the players even in Shakespere's time, and the town records of the first decades of the seventeenth century show that certain municipalities welcomed and paid the exhibitors of these "Italian motions"—the *movies* of their time—more liberally than they did "the great players" who came a-visiting from London. Shakespere mentions the puppets again and again, Jonson pays his sincere respects to them in *Bartholomew Fair* and *A Tale of a Tub*, and Milton saw "Adam as he is in the motions" before he put him into *Paradise Lost*. The great Betterton was equally catholic in his tastes and did not scorn to take a humble friend from the country to Crawley's puppet show at Bartholomew Fair, though in truth he was a little affronted when Crawley refused to charge him for admission, because "we never take Money of one another!" D'Avenant and Wycherley both allude to the motions, while Steele, in the *Tatler* of July 23, 1709, informed his readers that "plays performed by puppets are permitted in our universities, and that sort of drama is not wholly thought unworthy the critique of learned heads." And the puppets did not cease dallying for a long time to come. James Relph, the theatrical colleague of Henry Fielding, may or may not have been a learned critic. He was, at all events, an enthusiast, and in his *Taste of the Town* (1731), he writes of the puppets with pleasant animation:

* * *

"I confess, I cannot view a well-executed Puppet-Shew, without extravagant Emotions of Pleasure: To see our Artists, like so many Prometheus's, animate a Bit of Wood, and give Life, Speech and Motion, perhaps, to what was the Leg of a Joint-Stool, strike one with a pleasing Surprize, and prepossesses me wonderfully in Favour of these little wooden Actors, and their *Primum-mobile*.

"These portable Stages are of infinite Advantage to most Country Towns, where Playhouses cannot be maintain'd; and in my Mind, superior to any Company of Strolers: The Amusement is innocent and instructive, the Expence is moderate, and the whole Equipage easily carry'd about; as I have seen some Couples of Kings and Queens, with a suitable Retinue of Courtiers and Guards, very well accommodated in a single Band-box, with Room for Punch and his Family, in the same Machine. The Plans of their little Pieces do not barely aim at Morality, but enforce even Religion." . . .

* * *

The point here is that the puppets of old, like the movies of to-day, made sharp competition for the legitimate drama. Colley Cibber notes in his *Apology* (1639) how they troubled the two patent theatres in early Restoration times. "A famous Puppet-shew in Salisbury Change . . . " he writes, "so far distrest these two celebrated Companies that they were reduced to petition the King for Relief against it."—From "Shakespere to Sheridan," by ALWIN THALER. (Cambridge: Harvard University Press.)

IT IS SAID that Bellini could not or would not paint movement, but what he lacked in not depicting activity he made up in other ways. This young man is aglow with life and determination. Bellini has posed him emphatically. The background is dark, the dress black. The face is arresting, surrounded with an aura of even, heavy, golden hair. The eyes are clear blue and shining. They stare unflinchingly at the light which has the brilliant yet luminous glow of a Venetian summer afternoon. It permeates deeply and illuminates inwardly the face of this young man.

The natural pose, the vitality, show the influence of Mantegna and the classical students, but the picture also includes the important development, and a particularly Venetian contribution it was, of modeling with color rather than with line and form. The execution has the quality of a miniature.

Told in an Open Fire

BUT GRANDMA'S OPEN FIRES! Nowadays fireplace fires seem commercial, without rich background. Then it was thrilling to know that all the wood in the hearthfires that kept us—well, not warm but focused, was a part of Grandma and the family, so to speak. It had all grown in our ancestral wood lot. History was in its flames; memory of spring walks there with Grandma when, under the rustling oak leaves that were scarcely changed by a winter's freezings, the early hepaticas, indescribably blue, stem and calyx wrapped in silvery pussy fur, curled among their three-lobed leaves; and trailing arbutus (so frail you scarcely dared speak) nestled on the south side of a stone, with perhaps a snowbank on the other side, and smelled of woods-earth and honey. In those lighted logs, too, were memories of the wood-lot brook in spring freshet, swirling on the mossy brinkstones and wetting the skunk cabbage and the new ferns coiled like bishop's croziers in the picture books, and of black turtles with bright yellow well-spaced freckles hurrying along with the expressive haste a turtle can show. Memories too of winter walks when the architecture of the trees could be enjoyed, and each tint of rose or gray-violet in twigs was precious to the eye. In every open fire we read such history.—From "Grandma Called It Carnal," by BERTHA DAMON. (New York: Simon & Schuster.)

"I talenti che Egli da"

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

VIENE in generale riconosciuto che tutti gli esseri umani possiedono capacità latenti per il bene che hanno bisogno di essere sviluppate. Questo è tanto ben compreso che quasi tutti i nostri sistemi religiosi ed accademici si fondano su questo fatto essenziale. Ciò che non è stato apprezzato abbastanza, peraltro, è il bisogno di dare all'istruzione spirituale il posto principale nell'insegnamento. Quando Cristo Gesù era sulla terra egli andò diritto al centro di questa quistione vitale. Nel Sermone sulla Montagna, per esempio, mostrò la via che conduce alla soluzione di tutti i problemi umani, siano essi religiosi, politici, sociali o economici, quando disse (Matteo 6:33): "Ma cercate prima il regno e la giustizia di Dio, e tutte queste cose vi saranno sopraggiunte". Coloro che hanno tenuto conto di questo ammonimento ispirato non hanno mai mancato di ricevere i benefici promessi.

La scoperta della Scienza Cristiana, com'è presentata da Mary Baker Eddy in *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, sta risvegliando l'umanità ad un completo apprezzamento del potere spirituale sanativo implicito nella Bibbia. Gl'insegnamenti del Nuovo Testamento, inoltre, vengono ora dimostrati essere applicabili ai bisogni moderni come lo erano quando furono messi in pratica per la prima volta in Galilea. La Scienza Cristiana fa un appello diretto al desiderio universale dell'umanità di qualcosa più soddisfacente di quello che l'intelletto umano o cose materiali siano mai stati capaci di provvedere. La Scienza Cristiana interpreta le parole e le opere del Maestro in termini che possono essere compresi ed applicati scientificamente dall'umanità ai problemi dell'epoca presente.

Parlando dei benefici da potersi ottenere da un adottamento più generale della Scienza Cristiana, Mrs. Eddy ha detto (*Science and Health*, pagg. 141, 142): "Datele il posto nelle nostre istituzioni d'insegnamento che ora è occupato da teologia scolastica e fisiologia, e sradicherà la malattia e il peccato in meno tempo che i vecchi sistemi, inventati per soggiogarli, hanno richiesto per stabilirsi e propagarsi". Prima che il mondo in generale, però, possa concepibilmente abbracciare la Scienza Cristiana, i suoi insegnamenti devono dapprima essere meglio compresi e dimostrati più completamente da gl'individui. Per questo scopo gli scritti di Mrs. Eddy sono indirizzati ad onesti cercatori della Verità che, a causa della loro propensione ad abbandonare le opinioni e le credenze preconcette, sono in grado di afferrare la verità spirituale.

Nella parabola dei talenti, com'è presentata nel venticinquesimo capitolo di Matteo, Cristo Gesù, per mezzo di un'illustrazione, insegnò che i doni di Dio, che sono assegnati ugualmente a tutti, non devono esser lasciati cader nel disuso. Il singolo grande talento, secondo la Scienza Cristiana, è l'abilità di riflettere le qualità di Dio, e di dimostrare così il potere del bene sul male. L'esercizio di questo talento spirituale fu il genio dell'era apostolica, ed è oggi l'elemento vitale della Scienza Cristiana. Nessuno può onestamente metter in dubbio il fatto che possiede il diritto implicito di pensare come vuole. Se il suo pensiero è diretto dal divino Principio, produrrà certamente risultati migliori che non può fare se è influenzato da concetti falsi. Il potere di ragionare giusto è certamente un talento dato da Dio, e questo dono deve esser coltivato usandolo costantemente.

Come scrive Mrs. Eddy (*ibid.*, pag. 6): "I talenti che Egli dà noi dobbiamo migliorare". Inoltre, a pagina 89, essa dice: "Noi siamo tutti capaci di far più di quel che facciamo" Queste due dichiarazioni indicano definitivamente il fatto che non vi sono limiti per la nostra capacità di esprimere la perfezione, eccetto quelli che sono imposti dalla falsa credenza umana. Quando il Maestro disse (Matteo 5:48): "Voi dunque siate perfetti, com'è perfetto il Padre vostro celeste", egli indicò chiaramente le possibilità illimitate che sono accessibili a tutti quelli che riconoscono che Dio è il loro Padre.

L'uomo a cui si faceva allusione nella parabola di Gesù, che seppelì il suo talento nella terra, non vide che il modo più sicuro per conservarlo era usandolo costantemente. Gli altri servitori più laboriosi, che utilizzarono i loro talenti, non soltanto ebbero la soddisfazione di vederli aumentare, ma ricevettero la lode del loro signore e padrone. Cristo Gesù insegnò che il Donatore di ogni facoltà genuina della quale noi siamo dotati, è il nostro Padre celeste. Non soltanto le nostre capacità devono essere sviluppate e moltiplicate, ma devono pure essere usate in modo da glorificare il Donatore.

Per migliorare i nostri talenti spirituali, tuttavia, dobbiamo prima di tutto apprezzarli più adeguatamente, poichè non è che quando vengono giustamente riconosciuti che possono esser utilizzati completamente nel loro modo proprio. Quando sono utilizzati così, avremo la soddisfazione di dimostrare che siamo i figliuoli di Dio, poichè vedremo più chiaramente che tutte le genti sono capaci di riflettere la perfezione che è il Suo dono universale.

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per inscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

"The talents He gives"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS generally recognized that all human beings possess latent capacities for good which need to be developed. So universally is this understood to be the case that practically all of our religious and academic systems are based upon this essential fact. What has not been sufficiently appreciated, however, is the need of giving to spiritual instruction the chief place in education. When Christ Jesus was on earth, he went straight to the heart of this vital question. In the Sermon on the Mount, for example, he pointed the way to the solution of all human problems, whether religious, political, social, or economic, when he said (Matthew 6:33), "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." Those who have heeded this inspired admonition have never failed to receive the benefits promised.

The discovery of Christian Science, as set forth in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, is awakening mankind to full appreciation of the spiritual healing power implicit in the Bible. The teachings of the New Testament, furthermore, are now being proved to be as applicable to modern needs as they were when first practiced in Galilee. Christian Science makes a direct appeal to mankind's universal desire for something more satisfying than the human intellect or material things have ever been able to supply. Christian Science interprets the words and works of the Master in terms which can be understood and scientifically applied by mankind to the problems of the present age.

Speaking of the benefits to be derived from a wider acceptance of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy has said (Science and Health, pp. 141, 142), "Give to it the place in our institutions of learning now occupied by scholastic theology and physiology, and it will eradicate sickness and sin in less time than the old systems, devised for subduing them, have required for self-establishment and propagation." Before the world at large can be expected to embrace Christian Science, however, its teachings must first become better understood and more fully demonstrated by individuals. To this end the writings of Mrs. Eddy are addressed to honest seekers for Truth, who, by reason of their willingness to give up preconceived opinions and beliefs, are in a position to grasp spiritual truth.

In the parable of the talents, as given in the twenty-fifth chapter of Matthew, Christ Jesus, by illustration, taught that the gifts of God, which are bestowed equally on all, must not be allowed to lapse into disuse. The one great talent, according to Christian Science, is the ability to reflect the qualities of God, and thus to demonstrate the power of good over evil. The exercise of this spiritual talent was the genius of the apostolic age, and it is today the vitalizing element of Christian Science. No one can honestly doubt the fact that he has the inherent right to think as he pleases. If his thinking is directed by divine Principle, it is sure to produce better results than if influenced by false concepts. The power of sound judgment is surely a God-given talent, and this gift should be cultivated by constant use.

As Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 6), "The talents He gives we must improve." Furthermore, on page 89, she says, "We are all capable of more than we do." These two statements definitely point to the fact that there are no limitations to our capacity for expressing perfection, except those that are imposed by false human belief. When the Master said (Matthew 5:48), "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect," he clearly indicated the unlimited possibilities which are open to all who acknowledge God as their Father.

The man referred to in Jesus' parable who buried his talent in the ground, failed to see that the safest way to keep it was by constant use. The other more industrious servants, who utilized their talents, not only had the satisfaction of seeing them increase, but received the commendation of their lord and master. Christ Jesus taught that the Giver of every genuine faculty with which we are endowed is our heavenly Father. Not only must our capabilities be developed and multiplied, but they must also be employed so as to glorify the Giver.

In order to improve our spiritual talents, however, we must first more adequately appreciate them, for not until they are fairly recognized can they be put to their full use. When they are thus utilized, we shall have the satisfaction of proving that we are the children of God, for we shall see more clearly that all men are capable of reflecting the perfection that is His universal gift.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

Finale

The thin dark lucency of night
Dissolves the tarnished glare of day;
Beyond the hills, a tide flows out
In muted rhythm, far away.
There is no moon, nor any stars,
To break the deepness of the sky,
Only the blacker boughs of trees
To meet the upward-searching eye.
Now in this quiet can be heard
The heart of summer's even beat,
As cricket music throbs against
The sounding board of August heat.

BARBARA OVERTON

Make Friends With Quiet

Make friends with quiet when the day is leaving,
Slacken your heart's pace.
Take time and notice the sky's way of wearing
Old stars in a new place.

Let stillness hold your hands, tell you a story
Folding those chattering birds—
Spoken in clover or twined out in script
Of honeysuckle words.

If silence loves you, you may hear a secret
Dropped from a linden tower,
The three notes the catbird says for memory
In the lilac-colored hour.

YETZA GILLESPIE

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AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Intimate Message: Washington

Higher Taxes or Inflation? ..... *By R. L. S.*

We have been looking over the new tax bill and don't think much of it. Maybe we are wrong. We will tell you about it and you can judge for yourself.

It does not seem to us to go far enough. Yes, the taxes are the biggest in history. But they still do not seem to show a realization of what America faces. Whether you agree with the Government's foreign policy or not you will almost certainly agree, if you know the facts, that America now stands on the brink of inflation. The most potent factor for stopping inflation is not price control. It is taxation.

America is now enjoying what, in many ways, is the greatest boom in history. More people are employed than at any previous time. The national income is at the 90 billion dollar level. The difficulty is that there just aren't going to be enough goods to go 'round. That means, under normal circumstances, their prices will be bid up and that living costs will go up. Inflation follows.

In the World War Bernard M. Baruch, Chairman of the War Industries Board, said that inflation established a dollar worth 50 cents, and in four years built up a war debt of 39 billions which, had no inflation occurred, would have been only 13 billions. "Such a grotesque result would be almost unbelievable," he wrote afterwards, "were the figures not living facts. If anything can be done to avoid this practical doubling of the economic burden of war, certainly we should spare no effort to accomplish it."

Government Gets Money

Taxes send some prices up too, of course. But with taxes the Government (which means me and you) gets the money; while with inflation nobody gets it, except a few lucky speculators.

The House Ways and Means Committee started out in its tax bill with the laudable motive of raising two-thirds of the cost of the present defense burden by taxes and of borrowing only one-third. The less the Government borrows, of course, the less chance of inflation there is. But, alas, defense expenditures have increased in the three months the Committee considered. Then the House lopped off another $323,000,000 when it rejected the Committee's proposed mandatory joint tax returns for husbands and wives. Today, only a bare 50 per cent of the defense cost would be met by the proposed bill which the House passed and which the Senate now has.

Putting it in simplest form the indicated expenditures next year will be 22.1 billions, and the total revenue in sight (including the House tax version) only 11.1 billions, or just about one-half. That means that if we are to carry out the boastful "two-thirds" ratio there should be an additional 3.7 billions raised in taxes. Is that much? Well, it is more than the whole present tax bill put together, and the present tax bill is the biggest in history.

From the point of view of inflation there is a vast difference between one-half of the national defenses raised in taxation, and two-thirds. It is a difference between one brake on the rear wheels and two brakes. But that isn't the whole story. All sorts of special interests are at work urging tax leniency. Congress hasn't yet viewed the situation in perspective. If the tax brakes are clamped on now we may get to the bottom of the hill without a skid. But if we once start down the hill with brakes off, no amount of braking later on will ever save us.

Why Not Curtail Them Now?

Take the particular matter of autos and mechanical refrigerators. These compete directly with the armament effort. The House has put excise taxes on them, it is true. But they are just about the same as the taxes put on non-defense items, which don't compete with the defense efforts. As the emergency becomes more acute these products inevitably will be curtailed. Why not curtail them now, right at the start, with high taxes that help the Federal pocket-book?

Many people want to tax the masses more, either through general sales taxes or by broadening the income tax base. There are many arguments for this, particularly in the present emergency. It would raise money and cut down purchasing power. But one thing must not be lost sight of. The poor people, and low income groups, now pay more than their share of taxes. This is true when State taxes and local taxes as well as Federal taxes are taken into consideration. Federal taxes take only about 45 per cent of the tax money and State and local taxes the rest. It should be remembered that consumer, or excise, taxes fall most heavily, relatively, on the poor. In the past the groups that have been most heavily taxed are those between the $500 and $3,000 income levels at one end, and above $20,000 at the other.

All of which means that the pressure today ought to fall on the so-called "middle-brackets" between $3,000 and $20,000. Which means me and you.

These are pretty uncomfortable facts. But inflation is even more uncomfortable. It gives you a fast ride at the top. What hurts is when you hit bottom.

The Country Speaks: New York

Tiger, Tiger, Smirking Bright ..... *By Wyona Dashwood*

It was with relief that the country turned from the quadrennial political ballyhoo of the contest for the Presidency last November, but the familiar drumbeat has a nostalgic satisfaction today for ears besieged with daily press reverberations from the European and Asiatic war fronts.

In New York City in particular the German, Moscow, Tokyo, and Chungking high commands are getting determined "eight column" elbowing on the front pages as the aspect of the Tammany Tiger, looking like a kitten, enlivens preliminaries to the forthcoming mayoralty campaign. Such things hark of arcadian freshness and simplicity in the awful clamor of world conquerors.

Nonetheless here is Tammany Hall again pulling an authentic "fast one" to get back the control of affairs it lost eight years ago to Fiorello H. La Guardia's concept of "scientific, efficient, honest, nonpolitical, nonpartisan city government." The strategy is better than the old-time ill-advised specialty for which its politicians are in the record, but Tammany has made glib promises to be good before.

Pressure From Washington

Political observers are wondering if the present miracle of Tiger-taming is due merely to the refining process of the long chastening which found the White House as severely restrictive in its way on patronage essential to organization survival as has been Mayor La Guardia, now seeking his third term versus "political, machine-controlled government."

On the other hand, they ask, could the astute care with which the organization is avoiding the pitfalls of old vulnerabilities this year be the result of pressure in line with President Roosevelt's long-cherished antipathy to the ancient, seamy clubhouse set-up of the Tammany Democracy.

It seems a great while since 1933 when New Deal forces operating through the new star in national party management, James A. Farley, set out to reorientate the New York City Democratic scheme of things. There was an insurgent ticket labeled Recovery Party in which Mr. Farley had the yeoman service of Edward J. Flynn, then only party leader in Bronx County, now his successor as Democratic National Chairman. In the bitter feud that resulted, the three-way race was lost to Mr. La Guardia.

In the interim, the Hall has changed chiefs; "untouchable" Tammany district leaders have fallen before Thomas E. Dewey law enforcement methods; for the first time a reform ticket has beat Tammany twice running; a new city charter has rendered extinct the old Tammany-dominated Board of Aldermen; the city's fiscal management has won even the respect of ultra-conservatives. With only a niche of power remaining whence to wield the bludgeon of its discontent, Tammany has seen the center of local political gravity shift to the more populous boroughs of Kings and Mr. Flynn's Bronx.

Blunt Warning to Wigwam

The new-era outline for the city Democratic organization had little further mention in these years until Mr. Flynn publicly reopened the subject last March. In a speech at the University of North Carolina, he bluntly declared that Tammany Hall was through as the city's dominating political machine; the days when it could dictate the Democratic mayoralty nomination were forever gone.

Out of this background, the current Democratic bid for place has shaped in all the panoply of reformation front and irreproachable candidates. The organization mayoralty nominee, William O'Dwyer, District Attorney of Kings County, is a dynamic functionary even in a prosecution scene dominated by the Dewey methods. The designation of Mr. Dewey's own star assistant prosecutor for the New York County District Attorney succession blasted the municipal campaign high in the air.

Whatever the organization import of the smart new drumbeat, it is clear to most New Yorkers that Tammany Hall dreads and fears another defeat. Meanwhile in a year that finds no citizen untouched by the battles so dangerously ravaging the earth such professional fireworks flash like something out of times that were idyllically good and innocent.

To Change the Subject:

Women in Uniform ..... *By Jessie Ash Arndt*

The day was warm, and members of the group remarked it as they came from the street into the cool, high-ceilinged rooms of the clubhouse. They wore light dresses and broad-brimmed hats and chatted pleasantly as they made their way upstairs to the dining room. But their progress was halted for a moment as they paused to let three women in uniform pass by. The three were in a hurry. They wore the trim suits and caps of the Red Cross Motor Corps. "Sorry but we have to be there in ten minutes," was the reply one called over her shoulder to a friendly invitation to wait and have luncheon before going out.

There was a brief silence as the screen-door closed behind them. The other women looked after them. Something was changing around the clubhouse, one of the luncheon group remarked as she hung her knitting bag over the back of a chair. And it was; you could sense it early in the spring, and now you began to see it. It was taking shape in leather boots, buttons with insignia, and an air of business everywhere.

Women Turning from Frivolous

Last summer, women closed up their clubhouses and went off on vacations or kept them open and used them for tea parties. This year there is hardly a clubhouse in the country that women are not using for war relief work or some activity related to national defense. The tea parties, if any, are benefits and members and guests come bringing their knitting bags along. It is not "smart" to be idle. There is work to be done, and the women of America, unobtrusively but in vast numbers, are taking it in hand.

They are not heralding their moves with fanfare nor letting down the routine of daily duties while they add others to them. They are mindful of the importance of keeping things going on as usual while putting forth extra effort in countless directions to help prepare the country for any possible time when things might go on that would be unusual.

New Horizons, New Friendships

Club programs this coming autumn will include study groups, lectures, musicales, book reviews—all of the things of other years; but while these are carried on much as usual, major activity and interest will be centered in the more serious business of national defense.

And while the women themselves are contributing time and energy to this cause, it is also contributing something to them. The timid little woman who has stayed in the background is coming to the fore to do her bit and taking a place she would never have thought of taking before. The petty little matter of whether the club yearbook shall have a blue cover or a green—which seemed important last season—will be relatively unimportant now. The small differences of opinion that seemed big a year ago will dissolve in the larger interest of whole-hearted co-operation. Clubs which formerly confined themselves to the limited scope of their individual programs are joining hands with those that have taken leadership in public affairs, all working together in the community defense program for the public good. They are going to school again, learning to cook in the canteen service, to do nursing, to drive and repair motor cars and trucks, to serve as air raid wardens if need should arise—and, once in uniform, it is the individual's work that counts. The woman who does the best job is the one to whom the group looks up. With emergency duties are coming new values, new friendships, new abilities and a new sense of unity to the women of America.

The New Army: Shaper of a New Generation

Hastily assembled fighting force begins to find itself and another factor enters U. S. life.

Inside America
Fifth of 30 Articles

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

United Service Organizations

Selectees: "Dear Folks . . . "

It was one of those easy, relaxed evenings on board train when travelers have settled down for the night in day coaches, and far behind in the Pullmans, which don't bother us, bankers and business presidents and maybe generals are going into neatly napkinned tables for dollar-and-a-half dinners.

But here in the coaches the conductor has collected tickets for Raleigh, N. C., and the car has lapsed into a sort of communal intimacy. The elderly couple on the off-season trip to Florida are getting to sleep on their reclining seats, with pillows. The traveling salesman has gone over his lists for the day and is plotting his campaign for the morrow. The young lady who arrived under gallant escort has at last got those parcels sorted out at her feet, her side and overhead. Strangers are chatting together. It is the moment at home when children are dawdling over washing their teeth. Out ahead, somewhere in the dark, three diesel engines are pulling the Seaboard's crack train into the cotton belt.

There is no mistaking the accent.

"I gained 12 pounds the foist two-t'ree weeks," it is saying in amazement.

There is a silence again from the rear, interrupted briefly from the forward seat where the young couple who got on at Richmond are arguing whether to have their sandwiches now or later. "Let's don't be eating," says the girl finally.

The strident voice at the rear picks up again. With an exaggerated Southern accent and an aggravated drawl it observes, apropos of nothing.

"Yes, suh, boss, it's right—c'here!"

Khaki-Soldiers

There is a burst of laughter.

I look back. Just as I suspected, there is a cluster of khaki at the far end; soldiers returning to Fort Benning, Ga., I suppose. Soldiers are everywhere you travel these days, particularly the South.

I join the party and we swap acquaintance. They are all bound south again after a furlough into the cotton States which, I gather, are still strange and mystifying to them. The young fellow with a Jersey accent is mimicking a Southern accent. It is good-humored and everybody laughs. There is a quiet, red-haired Irishman who has already acquired his corporal's chevron, I notice. Two others are in "civies," one of them the youth who couldn't figure out how he had gained 12 pounds. He says he never ate any breakfast—well, not much anyways. "And it ain't fat, boys, neither; no sir. Feel me if you want to!" Nobody wants to.

Scenes like this can be repeated all over the country today. This queer, half-formed, impromptu Army of America is just finding itself. Anybody who knew its prototype in the World War will take off his hat to it. It will have a personality all its own. It will be rollicking and audacious and ingeniously irreverent. It will be polyglot. It will have a jab of satire and a sense of the ludicrous. It won't like stuffed shirts and will subtly let its officers know about it. It will be tough on top and sentimental all through. The men will be a head taller than "Tommies," and have twice the initiative of Germans, though they probably won't have quite the discipline of either. But they will have dash and elan as well as staying power.

Yes, this new Army is a flesh-and-blood thing, more important, in its way, than the airplane plants and arms factories in this summer of 1941; and whatever else happens it will set a stamp on the new generation and the new era.

It is an odd Army. Twice before vast armies have been summoned in America: once when lads of 15 and 16 fought the Civil War, and again in 1917 when the draft was also employed. But today is different from 1917, for then there was a declared war on, there were patriotic slogans, speeches, bands, bunting; everybody stood up in the movies for the National Anthem! It is oddly prosaic today; without fanfare, let alone a declaration of war, these young men were rather unexpectedly taken away from their homes and love affairs and put to hard work, crawling around on southern sand flats on their stomachs, with guns.

They were told it would only last a year, and had become reconciled to that, and then the period was increased. The first draft included men of ages that, it is now accepted, would better have been left outside. At first the equipment was sketchy and often the situation was demoralizing.

Out of this strange beginning, with the leavening of regular units and old-time sergeants a new Army is coming of age and a new element is coming into national life. As to physical well-being, there can be no doubt of it. The work will leave its impress for years in deeper chests, bigger muscles, straighter spines.

I found old memories crowding back as I talked to the cheerful crowd. I couldn't get into that old uniform in mothballs in the attic now if you paid me, and why I haven't long since thrown it away I don't know. But I know the queer mood of the boys in tents. In the Army there is a mild fatalism that keeps attention fixed on the immediate matter at hand and tires you out so that you don't worry much about details, after taps. It is a sort of cheerful pessimism. In the Army you are cared for and told what to do. To some temperaments that's a relief. Grocery, fuel, light and clothing bills are all paid for. The rent collector doesn't come round. Some young men ponder on the big problems. But it's hard to do that. Better keep those to yourself. The proper outward front is a genial cynicism that doesn't go very deep, and a bored acceptance. Grouching about food, of course, is permissible and proper. But it doesn't mean much, and gets nowhere. It's the best Army food in the world.

Good Things

Taking 1,400,000 young men from every walk of life and every part of the country and mixing them up together like the clothes in a washing machine; enforcing team work and respect for authority, and the need for getting on with others; promoting the dignity that comes from hard muscles and instilling discipline — which many philosophers regard as the prominent need of easy-going democracy —are good things for the Nation, Army men declare.

On the other hand, the method of picking the soldiers in the first place was rough and haphazard, and legislators now admit their mistake in taking the older men. Again it is doubly unfortunate, say what you will, that men who thought they would be in the Army only a year, are now told they must stay longer. Most officers agree a year is too short. But the soldiers should have known that at the beginning. Furthermore, it is hard for morale that man. Americans are even now not convinced, or only reluctantly so, that a real emergency exists. Morale consists not only in having men in fine physical shape, but in having them like their jobs, and in believing in them. A great deal can be done in the Army now, to lift this kind of morale.

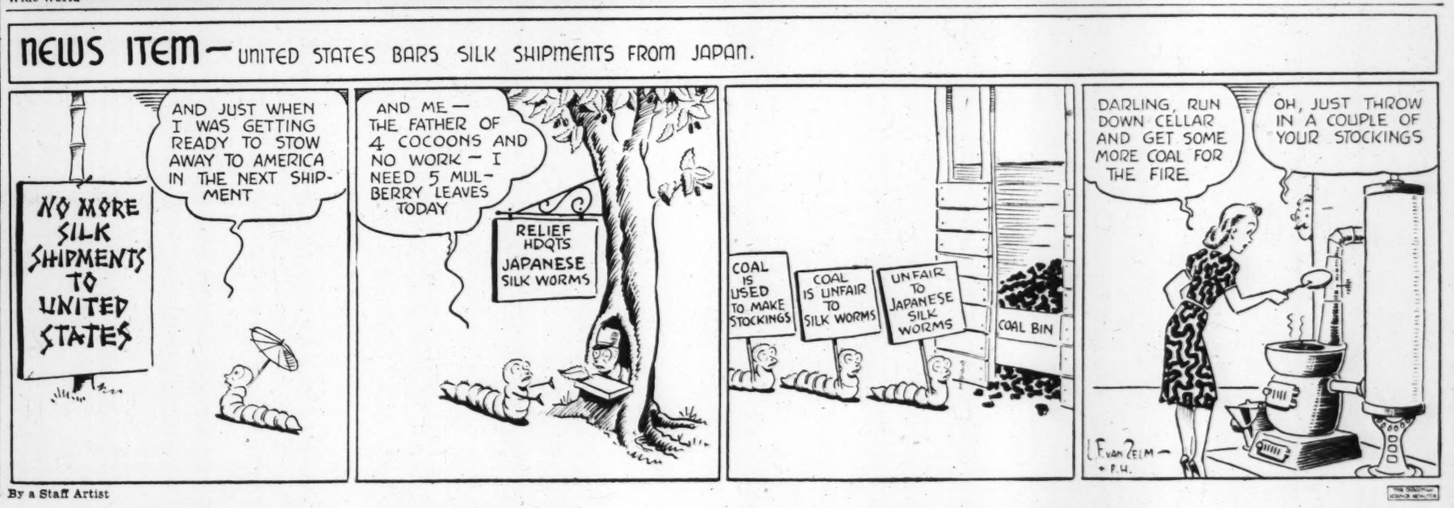
A demoralizing element for the soldiers at the outset was lack of equipment. This situation is improving. It must be remembered that the First and Second Armored Divisions were established only a year ago. It was hard to get equipment for them, let alone for the six or nine more expected in 1942. Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff, argues that sufficient equipment now exists for training purposes. But most of the selectees from technical units, like the boys on this train, will tell of lacks. One lack is specialized guns: .50 caliber machine guns, the new air-cooled 30 caliber guns, and anti-tank guns. Medium sized tanks are only just being delivered at Fort Knox, Ky.

The selectee gets $21 a month for the first four months and then in normal circumstances $30, and the War Department estimates that by the end of August two-thirds of the Army will be getting $36 as first-class privates, or higher pay as "non-coms." Compared with this, British Tommies get 65 cents a day and Canadians $1.30 a day. Soldiers, of course, get uniform, food and "rent" free.

Nobody of the group on this train made any pretense of saving money. After laundry, insurance payments, and debts at the Post Exchange were deducted, they said they owed the Army as much as it owed them. The Government efficiently deducts their debts before the money is paid. Most of this group were getting additional funds from home.

Selectees: On the Training Field

Wide World


NEWS ITEM — UNITED STATES BARS SILK SHIPMENTS FROM JAPAN.
NO MORE SILK SHIPMENTS TO UNITED STATES
AND JUST WHEN I WAS GETTING READY TO STOW AWAY TO AMERICA IN THE NEXT SHIPMENT
AND ME — THE FATHER OF 4 COCOONS AND NO WORK — I NEED 5 MULBERRY LEAVES TODAY
RELIEF HDQTS JAPANESE SILK WORMS
COAL IS USED TO MAKE STOCKINGS
COAL IS UNFAIR TO SILK WORMS
UNFAIR TO JAPANESE SILK WORMS
COAL BIN
DARLING, RUN DOWN CELLAR AND GET SOME MORE COAL FOR THE FIRE
OH, JUST THROW IN A COUPLE OF YOUR STOCKINGS
EVAN ZELM — P.M.

By a Staff Artist

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Film News in Boston and Hollywood—Week-End Radio Prospects

'Charley's (Distant) Aunt' Pays Visit to Metropolitan

Imagine a state of unrelation—say, Jack Benny in "Charley's Aunt"—and you have in fact Jack Benny in "Charley's Aunt," adapted by George Seaton, directed by Archie Mayo, produced by Twentieth Century-Fox. The film that sends Metropolitan Theater audiences into shrieks of laughter is a mixture of Brandon Thomas and a radio show.

* * *

A great many ingredients have gone into the mixing in an effort to "liven up" the antique farce. The basic mold, as of yore, offers us Jack Chesney and Charley Wykpeham, a pair of hapless Oxonians about to entertain their intended fiancées notwithstanding grim opposition from the fiancées' guardian. At the last moment, Charley's aunt from Brazil, who was to have chaperoned the luncheon party, wires that she is not coming. Into the breach falls Lord Fancourt Babberly, who appears on the scene dressed in female wig and skirts for his role in a college play.

Into the breach also steps Mr. Benny. If the Oxford walls have ears they must have been astonished at the result. Mr. Benny's combining of Indiana "R's" with broad "A's" is funny after its fashion. Far more could have been made of the incongruity, since it is here that so much of the film's laughter lies. The wrong things about this "Charley's Aunt" become right not in their relation to the original play but because they can make an audience laugh.

* * *

There is less excuse for the labored roughhouse that has been introduced. For this, Mr. Mayo and Mr. Seaton must be accounted responsible. The reiteration of the business of Mr. Benny's knocking down Reginald Owen—who is allowed to be little more than a bewhiskered tackling dummy—is unimaginative slapstick. Furthermore, it endangers the prankish fun of the story with cruelty. It is not fun to watch a young man do repeated bodily harm to an elderly one. Even farce can have a kindly decency.

There are legitimate performances by Edmund Gwenn as the spluttering guardian and fortune hunter, Spettigue; by Anne Baxter as the petite Amy; by Laird Cregar as Sir Francis Chesney; by Richard Haydn (the erstwhile fish mimic) as Charley; by Ernest Cossart as Brassett.

The ladies and their gowns are lovely. Mr. Benny is funny as a comic personality whether or not you are able to identify him with the role.

With all the newly introduced scuffling, the farce reaches its highest points of ridiculous fun—with original incidents—at the tea party, the dinner scene, and in the wooing of the supposed aunt by the two elderly suitors.

The companion feature is "Dressed to Kill," with Lloyd Nolan and Mary Beth Hughes in the cast.

'Blossoms in the Dust'

"Blossoms in the Dust," at the State and Orpheum, is a tender and poignant film which almost always vanquishes temptations to oversentimentalism with the vitality of its crusades and dauntless vigor of its heroine, Edna Gladney. The situations with which it deals, often involving foundlings and their right to decent treatment, are in the nature of things which move one. But since the situations in this case happened to be founded on facts, the interpreters of Mrs. Gladney's story cannot be accused of glib sentimentality. They have taken Ralph Wheelright's story about the courageous child welfare pioneer and turned it into a motion picture which begins as fluffy romance and concludes as intense drama.

Edna Kahly's comfortably middle class young womanhood in Greenbay, Wis., her engagement to Sam Gladney, and the aimless social atmosphere which surrounds her are preludes to the tragedy, struggle, and triumph which marks her later life. The first shock occurs when Charlotte Kahly, an adopted daughter, is required to acknowledge in her marriage certificate that she was a foundling. This information reaches Charlotte's future mother-in-law who strenuously opposes the match. Charlotte kills herself. Edna's subsequent loss of her small son leads her to start a nursery home for the children of working mothers. Later, after the passing of her husband, she establishes a home for foundlings. At this time Mrs. Gladney is reminded of a law which requires foundlings to reveal illegitimacy when filling out certain legal documents and which prevents them from being employed in civil service posts. In the face of opposition and vilification she begins a single-handed and at last victorious fight to change the law.

Notwithstanding its recurrent anguish, the film contains a considerable amount of comedy and a serious statement on the subject of environment versus supposed heredity. Mrs. Gladney is insistent that loving care and proper guidance are the important factors in turning out worthwhile men and women.

Whether she is voicing the picture's message, meeting personal tragedy, or doing a comedy scene, Greer Garson plays eloquently and fully the role of Edna Gladney. Walter Pidgeon gives a fine authority to the character of Texan Sam Gladney. Felix Bressart indicates in his own style and without stock devices the manner in which a veteran family friend may be played. Marsha Hunt is appealing as Charlotte, with a sweetness that is by no means lacking in firmness. The cast includes nurseries full of engaging infants among whom only Richard Nichols and Pat Barker appear in the program.

The companion film is "People vs. Dr. Kildare," another of the familiar series, featuring Lew Ayres and Laraine Day.

© Dorothy Wilding

Queen Elizabeth
To speak to America on the radio Sunday

Queen Elizabeth to Speak To the Women of America

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Queen Elizabeth of Britain will speak directly from England to the American people over the Columbia network Sunday afternoon. She will thank the United States war relief organizations for their work for Britain, and she is expected to emphasize the work done by American women in helping the people of her country.

This will be one of the rare occasions on which the Queen has spoken directly to Americans. Her talk on Sunday will be broadcast simultaneously to South America by short wave, over Columbia's station WCAB on a frequency of 15.270 megacycles. A recording of her talk also will be made, and rebroadcast to Latin America shortly afterward over Columbia's shortwave station WCBX on a frequency of 11.830 megacycles.

Tonight

Individual cogs in the nation's gigantic defense machine will be saluted by William L. Shirer and Eric Sevareid, radio correspondents, on Columbia's "Proudly We Hail." They will give the inside story of how workmen at the benches of defense industry turn out goods for American preparedness. Mr. Shirer reported events inside Nazi Germany to American listeners until last December. Mr. Sevareid, now CBS reporter in Washington, was Columbia's correspondent in Paris up to the time of the fall of France. WABC-CBS, 8:30.

Herbert Morrison, British Minister of Home Security, will be heard in an address to the convention of the United Auto Workers, meeting in Buffalo, N. Y. He will extend greetings to American Labor on behalf of British workers. Replying for American Labor will be U. A. W. President R. J. Thomas. MBS. 4:45.

The Santa Barbara Fiesta, featuring an all-Latin American cast of entertainers, will be described over the Mutual network. Taking part in the program will be Myrta Silva, Rita Montoya, Maria Montez, and the El Paseo Troubadours. MBS. 6:30.

In another of Columbia network's programs of the classics, Bernard Herrmann will direct the Columbia Concert Orchestra, in a program which will include "Gli Oraziè Curiazi" by Cimarosa, "Paris and Helen" Suite, and Divertimento for small orchestra by Jacob.

Saturday

"Matinee at Meadowbrook" will hold open house for 150 Naval Aviation Cadets from Floyd Bennett Field, New York, and several other guests. The Cadets will sing "Aviation Cadets of the Navy," a new song written by Lieut. W. R. Neblett, U. S. N. R. This will be the first radio performance of the tune. Lieutenant Commander Albert F. Rice, USNR, senior member of the Cadet Selection Board, 3rd District, and Ensign Charles Garland, instructor in flying at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, will speak brieky. WABC-CBS, 5.

The NBC Red network's program "Defense for America," will open at the New York studios and then switch to Hartford, Conn., for an interview with H. H. Conland, of the Hartford Courant. Immediately following this there will be a change-over to Elizabeth, N. J., where a demonstration will be given of the 37 mm antiaircraft cannon now being built by the American Type Founders Company. NBC, Red network. 7.

Farmers' wives from Illinois and Missouri will gather before the "Columbia's Country Journal" microphone to examine the effect of America's defense program on the American farm woman. WABC-CBS, 12.

Representative Jerry Voorhis, California Democrat, will join spokesmen for industry, banking, and labor in examining that complex, homely, but vital question, how to put a brake on the cost of living, on the "People's Platform" program, the topic of which will be "Price Control and Inflation." WABC-CBS, 7.

The world première of Lewis Raymond's String Quartet will be performed by the Dorian String Quartet in its regular concert. Members of the Dorian String Quartet are Alexander Cores and Harry Friedman, violins, David Mankovitz, viola, and Bernard Greenhouse, cello. They will open their program with the String Quartet Op. 33, No. 2, by Gaito. WABC-CBS, 3.

A Peruvian Orchestra and soloists will appear on the "Calling Pan America" program, presenting their own national music to listeners from coast to coast. The broadcast, originating in Lima, is another effort on Columbia's part to bring the Americas closer through radio. WABC-CBS, 4.

The Chicago Lithuanian Chorus, a 60-voice, mixed choir founded more than 35 years ago, will sing folk and patriotic airs on the "I Hear America Singing" program. MBS, 5:30.

Two medleys, featuring the works of Victor Herbert and Carrie Jacobs Bond, will highlight the "Chicagoland Hour" broadcast over MBS, 10.

Sunday

"Spirit of '41," CBS defense program, will take listeners behind the scenes at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, where a description will be given of the various activities of the midshipmen at Annapolis. The Annapolis Choir will participate in the program, and Burgess Meredith and John Charles Daly will describe the ceremonies attending the swearing in of a plebe. WABC-CBS, 4:30.

Japanese ambitions in the Far East and in the South Pacific, and how they will affect the United States, will be considered during the University of Chicago Round Table broadcast from New York. The subject will be "Japan, the Setting Sun?" and participants will be Harley F. MacNair, professor of Far Eastern History and Institutions at the University of Chicago; Tyler Bennett, former president of Williams College, and a former adviser to the U. S. State Department; and Nathaniel Peffer, professor of international law at Columbia University. NBC, Red network. 2:30.

Queen Elizabeth will be heard in a brief address, "Thanks to the Women of America." MBS. 4.

William H. Kilpatrick, American educator, and former Wisconsin Governor Philip F. LaFollette will discuss "America's Responsibility in the Postwar World" on the Northwestern University "Reviewing Stand" program over MBS. 11 a. m.

"San Juan Bautista" from Symphony No. 2 in E minor, "Missions of Southern California," by the American composer, Meredith Willson, will head the program of the CBS Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Howard Barlow. Mozart's Symphony in G minor and "Les Préludes" by Liszt will complete Mr. Barlow's program. WABC-CBS, 3.

Rose Bampton, Metropolitan Opera soprano, will be guest soloist with André Kostelanetz, conductor, and Albert Spalding, violinist. Miss Bampton will sing "Sweetly She Sleeps," by Stephen Foster, and "Now the Day Is Over," by Barnby. WABC-CBS, 8.

Mary Eastman and Lansing Hatfield will offer a medley of favorite airs by Tchaikovsky in the Ford Summer Hour.

Talbot

Eva LeGallienne
As Hedda Gabler in Ibsen's play, in which she will be seen at the Berkshire Playhouse in Stockbridge next week.

Story of Methodist Minister Being Filmed

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Hollywood, Calif.

Hollywood Letter

There is little question that Hollywood was delighted to make "One Foot in Heaven," Hartzell Spence's story of a Methodist minister and his wife.

Warner Brothers bought the book (the author, a United Press correspondent, is the son of a Methodist minister) before they read the words of the Rev. Dr. Daniel A. Poling, editor of the Christian Herald, who, reviewing the book, said it should be made into a movie.

I don't have to tell you what happened. The Warner people got in touch with Dr. Poling, who was prevailed on to institute a search for a prominent clergyman to act as technical adviser on the picture. The Rev. Dr. Norman Vincent Peale, of the Marble Collegiate Church in New York, was finally appointed to this post.

On the day I visited the set, Dr. Poling was there, too, having flown out to make sure that everything was going all right. Dr. Poling seemed well satisfied. He had struck up a friendship with Fredric March, who admitted, after a little, that he was still a contributing member of the Presbyterian church, of which his father was, and is, elder.

The story recounts the adventures of Mr. Spence's father and mother in the course of moving from one parsonage to another in the elder Spence's long career as a clergyman. All the penury, the hardship, the castoff clothing, the secondhand furniture, are there. But so are the heartwarming courage of the minister and his wife, the long battle for the improvement of their communities, the rewards of service. Mr. Spence has drawn an appealing portrait of his parents, and it is not at all unlikely that the film will find an even greater success than the book.

It will if the cast's enthusiasm counts for anything. Fredric March considers this one of the best roles he has ever had. Martha Scott too likes her part as well as anything she has had.

Mrs. Spence, the original of Miss Scott's role, has visited the set. Consulted by Mr. March about costume, she told him always to pick the finest hat. "My husband," she said, "loved to tip his hat." March had long been her choice for the role. When she first saw him, she said, "My, you're as handsome as Mr. Spence," and added, "Mr. Spence was a handsome man!"

Juveniles in the picture, children of the minister and his wife, will be Frankie Thomas and blonde Elizabeth Frazer. Young Mr. Thomas has been seen in other pictures, and will be remembered as the young hero of the play, "Remember The Day," which played on Broadway some time back.

Miss Frazer is fresh from a tour with Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne in "There Shall Be No Night." She didn't intend to go into the movies, she says, and isn't sure yet why she did. She returns in February to New York to go into another play. Meantime, however, she has found herself sufficiently pleased by movie work to accept a contract which will allow her in the future to divide her time between Broadway and Hollywood.

'Hold That Ghost'

Bud Abbott and Lou Costello are at it again. Those who have seen them in their previous films will have a general notion of what to expect in "Hold That Ghost" at the Keith Memorial. This time they are not in uniform. Instead they have ventured into a slapstick version of mystery melodrama, with clutching hands, mysterious disappearances, and hair-raising discoveries, but with even more emphasis on comicalities than on horrible suspense.

As in the past, theirs is not a subtle or delicate form of humor. But their admirers find it hilarious to the point that laughter from the audience smothers some of their dialogue. As usual, Costello is the victim of most of the difficulties, and an increasing amount of emphasis is laid on his comic perturbation. For all of the similarity of the pattern, there is variety in the manner in which he goes through his antics. He is a low comedian who knows his trade.

At the beginning of the story the funny man and his team mate are to be seen as waiters. But they do not last long at that. Nor is their career as filling station attendants long continued. Events have a way of changing their plans and prospects. Not all of the consequences are unfortunate—at least not immediately. As a result, for instance, of a wild chase in company with a gangster they find themselves his heirs and the owners of a deserted roadhouse.

That is when the main part of their adventures begin. Before they have finished they are the possessors of wealth and the proprietors of the kind of establishment they had hoped to own.

The bulk of the entertainment is provided by Abbott and Costello, but there are others who contribute their bits. Ted Lewis is to be seen and heard leading a band. Joan Davis has her share of complications. Richard Carlson lends a hand in a semi-straight role, and Mischa Auer looks in briefly at the beginning and end. The Andrews Sisters, who have participated before in Abbott and Costello films, are to be heard once more in this one.

The companion feature, "Accent on Love," is a comedy drama about the son-in-law of a wealthy man who shoulders a shovel as one approach to solving his problems. George Montgomery, Osa Massen, J. Carroll Naish, and Cobina Wright, Jr., are in the cast.

"Two-Story House," which was tested at the Bass Rock Theater in Goucester earlier in the summer, is announced for a regular season premiere in Washington on Labor Day and a debut in New York the following week. Howard Freeman, George Matthews, and Percy Kilbride, who were in the summer theater cast, will continue in their roles.

Plays and Players on Summer Stages

Plays and players announced for next week in the summer theaters include the following:

Boston—Emerson College Summer Playhouse, "Lombardi, Ltd.," Thursday and Friday.

Cambridge—Brattle Hall, Lenore Ulric in "Rain."

Chatham — Monomoy Theater, "The Male Animal," Wednesday.

Cohasset—South Shore Players at the Town Hall, Conrad Nagel in "The Male Animal."

Dennis—Luise Rainer and Ralph Forbes in Barrie's "A Kiss for Cinderella."

Fitchburg—Lake Whalom Theater, "Mr. and Mrs. North."

Framingham Center — Village Hall Players, "Your Loving Son," Tuesday.

Gloucester — Gloucester School of the Theater, "Mr. Pim Passes By," Aug. 15 and 16.

Gloucester—Bass Rocks Theater, Elissa Landi and Helen Howe in "Another Language."

Holyoke — Valley Players at Mountain Park Casino, "George Washington Slept Here."

Marblehead—North Shore Players, Alexander Woollcott, Harpo Marx, and Fay Wray in "The Yellow Jacket."

Martha's Vineyard — Martha's Vineyard Playhouse, "Ghost Train."

Provincetown—Artists Theater, "The Emperor Jones," Monday through Wednesday: "The Playboy of the Western World," Thursday through Saturday.

Stockbridge — Berkshire Playhouse, Eva Le Gallienne in "Hedda Gabler."

Westboro — Town Hall Playhouse, C. Aubrey Smith in Galsworthy's "Old English."

Westboro—Red Barn Theater, "Tonight at 8:30."

Maine

Boothbay—Boothbay Playhouse, Cornelia Otis Skinner, Monday afternoon and evening.

Kennebunkport — Kennebunkport Playhouse, "Tonight at 8:30," Tuesday.

Ogunquit—Ogunquit Playhouse, Buddy Ebsen in "The Poor Nut."

Skowhegan—Lakewood Players, "The Male Animal."

New Hampshire

The Barnstormers—"Gold in the Hills," Tamworth, Monday and Saturday; Tuesday, North Conway; Wednesday, Harrison, Maine; Thursday, Laconia; Friday, Wolfeboro.

Bridgewater — Wagon Wheel Theater, New London Players, "The Male Animal," Monday only.

Keene—Keene Summer Theater, "The Philadelphia Story."

New London — New London Players, "Mr. and Mrs. North," Wednesday.

Peterborough — Peterborough Players, "Ladies of the Jury," Wednesday.

Rye Beach — Farragut Playhouse, "Ten Minute Alibi," Tuesday.

Whitefield — The Forty-Niners, "Margin for Error," Tuesday.

Vermont

Brattleboro — Playhouse, "Tonight at 8:30," Tuesday.

Weston — Weston Playhouse, "Margin for Error," Aug. 15-17.

Rhode Island

Newport — Casino Theater, Hume Cronyn and Lois Hall in "Mr. and Mrs. North," Tuesday.

Connecticut

Branford—Montowese Playhouse, "The Swan," Tuesday.

Guilford — Chapel Playhouse, Karen Morley in "The Circle."

Goshen—Gellendre Country Theather, "Ultima Thule," Wednesday.

Ivoryton — Ivoryton Playhouse, Tallulah Bankhead in "Her Cardboard Lover."

Litchfield—Apple Orchard Theater, "Here Today," Tuesday.

New Milford — Theater-in-the-Dale, "Under the Gaslight," Monday and Tuesday; "Three-Cornered Moon," Wednesday through Saturday.

Suffield — Band Box Players, "East Lynne," Tuesday.

Westport — Country Playhouse, Tyrone Power and Annabella in "Liliom."

Musical Prospect

"Viva O'Brien," a new Latin-American musical show, may make its debut in Boston, according to the New York Times. If it does the date should be around the middle of September, for the show is scheduled to open in New York the week of Sept. 29. Chester Hale, Clark Robinson, and John Hickey are the producers. The book is attributed to Billy K. Wells and Eleanor Wells. Music is by Maria Grever, and lyrics by Raymond Laveen. Robert Milton will direct the book and Mr. Hale the dances.

Entertainment Timetable

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. 2:05, 5:45, 9:25. "She Knew All the Answers," Franchot Tone and Joan Bennett. 4:10, 7:45.

Fenway—
"Manpower," Edward G. Robinson, Marlene Dietrich, and George Raft. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:30, 9:40. "Kisses for Breakfast," Dennis Morgan, Shirley Ross, and Jane Wyatt. 1:25, 4:45, 8:05.

Keith Memorial—
"Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:05, 9:55. "Accent on Love," George Montgomery, Osa Massen, and Cobina Wright, Jr. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45.

Kenmore—
"Model Wife," Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart and Sylvia Sidney. 1, 4:05, 6:45, 9:50.

Metropolitan—
"Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan, Mary Beth Hughes, and Sheila Ryan. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:15. "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35.

Modern—
"Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Martin, Don Ameche and Rochester. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 7, 10:10. "The People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres, Lionel Barrymore, and Laraine Day. 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:55.

Paramount—
"Manpower," Edward G. Robinson, Marlene Dietrich and George Raft. 10:50 a. m., 2:25, 6, 9:35. "Kisses for Breakfast," Dennis Morgan, Shirley Ross and Jane Wyatt. 9:20 a. m., 12:55, 4:30, 8, 8:05.

R. K. O., Boston—
"My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman. 10:55 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:20, 10:05. "Her First Beau," Jane Withers and Jackie Cooper. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:50, 8:40.

Scollay—
"Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Martin, Don Ameche and Rochester. 11:50 a. m., 3:10, 9:50. "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald. 10:25 a. m., 1:45, 5:05, 8:25.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time—Hitler's Peace Program," "Information Please," "Robert Benchley in Grime Control," "Training Student Pilots," "Modern Childe Education," "War in the Desert," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon. 12:45, 3:55, 7:05, 10:15. Lionel Barrymore and Laraine Day. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Strand, Huntington Avenue—
"Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power and Londa Darnell. "Son of Roaring Dan," Johnny Mack Brown. Continuous 1-11.

Telepix—
"March of Time—Hitler's Peace Plan." "Benchley Comedy." "Crime-Does-Not-Pay." "Bob Chester and Orchestra." "Fitzpatrick Travel." color cartoons and 30-minute news digest. Continuous 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Bowery Blitzkrieg," Bobby Jordan. Leo Gorcey and the "East Side Kids." 11:20 a. m., 2:10, 4:50, 7:30, 10:15. "Wings of the Navy," George Brent and Olivia de Havilland. 9:35 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6, 8:40.

Tremont—
"Next Time We Love," Spencer Tracy. 10:35 a. m., 1:45, 5:05, 8:15. "Men of Boys' Town," Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney. 8:50 a. m., 12, 3:20, 6:30, 9:55.

Uptown—
"She Knew All the Answers," Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. 1:15, 4:40, 8:15. "Moon Over Miami," Walter Pidgeon, Joan Bennett and George Sands. 3, 6:30, 10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. "West Point Widow," Anne Shirley. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. "Lil Abner," Granville Owen and Kay Sutton. 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott. "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Flame of New Orleans," Marlene Dietrich. "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "A Very Young Lady," Jane Withers. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.
Brookline Village: "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery. 3:44, 6:45, 9:46. "Magic in Music," Allan Jones. 1:50, 5:09, 8:10.
Cleveland Circle: "One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "The Big Store," the Marx Brothers, and Tony Martin. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "The Roundup," Richard Dix and Pat Morrison. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power. "Blonde Inspiration," Virginia Grey and John Shelton. 2 and 7:45.
University: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. 2:45, 6:10, 9:30. "There's Magic in Music," Allan Jones.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Flame of New Orleans," Marlene Dietrich. "Mutiny in the Arctic." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. "Father's Son." 2. Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "Singapore Woman." Brenda Marshall. 1:54, 7:54. "One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 3:05 and 9:05.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Sunny." Anna Neagle. "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Lady From Cheyenne," Loretta Young. 3:02, 8:17. "Tight Shoes," 1:45, 7, 9:55.
Park: "The Great Lie." Bette Davis. "Captain Caution," Victor Mature and Louise Pratt.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Las Vegas Nights." "Hit the Road." 1:50 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. "West Point Widow," Anne Shirley. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. 3, 8:45. "March of Time." 2:35. 8:20.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu. "Gay Caballero." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "I'll Wait for You," Marsha Hunt. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Bette Grable. 3:10, 6:20, 9:30.
Mystic: "West Point Widow," Anne Shirley. 2:15, 7, 9:55. "Out of the Fog," John Garfield and Ida Lupino. 3:25, 8:25.
Maplewood: "Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. "Repent at Leisure." 1:45. Evenings 7-11.
Orpheum: "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. "In Old Colorado." 1:45. Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "Thieves Fall Out." 1:45, 7:50. "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon, Joan Bennett and George Sanders. 3:15, 9:05.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "One Night in Lisbon," Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll. 3:07, 9:22. "Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Meet John Doe." Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "Strange Alibi," 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "A Woman's Face." Joan Crawford. 3:25, 8:15. "The Black Cat," 2:20, 6:40, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "There's Magic in Music." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Moon Over Miami." Don Ameche and Betty Grable. 3:40, 9:40. "The Roundup." 2, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Rage in Heaven." Robert Montgomery and Ingrid Bergman. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Big Store," Marx Bros. "Roundup." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Billy the Kid." Robert Taylor and Brian Donlevy. "Bachelor Daddy," Baby Sandy and E. E. Horton.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Bachelor Daddy." Baby Sandy and Edward Everett Horton. "The Gang's All Here."

Strand: "Moon Over Miami." Betty Grable and Don Ameche. "They Dare Not Love," Martha Scott and George Brent.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. "Roundup." Richard Dix. 2 and 8.
Revere: "Milion Dollar Baby." Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. "Roundup." Richard Dix. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Her First Romance." Edith Fellows. "Mr. District Attorney." Dennis O'Keefe and Florence Rice. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon and Dennis Morgan. "Power Dive." Richard Arlen and Jean Arthur. 2 and 8.
Central: "American Broadcast." Alice Faye and John Payne. "Trial of Mary Dugan." Robert Young and Laraine Day. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Fightin' 69th." "Great Mr. Nobody." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Devil and Miss Jones." Jean Arthur. "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "Love Crazy." William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Melody Ranch," Gene Autry and Jim Durante. 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "One Night in Lisbon." Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll. "Black Cat," Basil Rathbone. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Thunder Afloat." Wallace Beery. "Shop Around the Corner." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "A Shot in the Dark," William Lundigan and Nan Wynne. 2:09, 8:09. "Sunny," Anna Neagle and John Carroll. 3:20, 9:20.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power. "Melody for Three." 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur. "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Love Crazy." William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Strange Alibi." Art Kennedy and Joan Perry. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Rage in Heaven." Robert Montgomery and Ingrid Bergman. "Tight Shoes," Binnie Barnes. 2:30 and 7:45 daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Caught in the Draft." Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Rage in Heaven." Robert Montgomery. 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "Tall, Dark, and Handsome." Cesar Romero. "Street of Memories." Guy Kibbee. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Topper Returns." Joan Blondell and Robert Young. 3:52, 8:17. "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly. 2:25, 6:35, 9:56.

TIME TABLE
AUGUST 6 THROUGH AUGUST 10

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WEEKDAYS (D. S. T.)
(Weather Permitting) Steamboats will leave

Boston for Pemberton & Nantasket	Pemberton for Boston	Nantasket for Boston
A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
• 7:40	7:45	7:05
X 10:15	8:45	11:45
X 11:45 ◊		
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
• 1:15	12:10	X 2:45 •
2:45	4:10	4:15
§ 4:15	10:10	X 5:45
5:20		X 6:45
6:20		X 7:45
7:15		9:45
X 8:15		X 11:15
9:15		

SUNDAY (D. S. T.)

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
9:15	10:55	10:30
X 10:15		X 11:30
X 11:15		
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
X 12:15	2:55	X 12:30
X 1:15	11:10	X 1:30
X 2:15		2:30
3:15		X 3:30
X 4:15		X 5:00
X 5:15		X 6:00
X 6:15		X 7:00
X 7:15		X 8:00
X 8:15		X 9:00
X 9:15		X 9:45
10:00		10:45

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AMUSEMENTS

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"BLOSSOMS IN THE DUST"
Greer Garson • Walter Pidgeon
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NOW! METROPOLITAN
Jack Benny in
"CHARLEY'S AUNT"
Plus "DRESSED TO KILL"

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Enjoy 8-hour ocean cruise to Provincetown. $2 daily, $2.50 Sunday. Leave 10 A. M. Foster's Wharf, return 8 P. M. (Sun. 10:15 A. M.-8:15 P. M.)
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Red Sox Veteran Pitcher Takes Rookie Honors—Whitehead and Johnson Win

Dick Newsome Completes Victory Tour of League

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Having added number 13 to his surprising 1941 collection, Dick Newsome today had completed a victory tour of the American League and written "no contest" to the race for rookie pitching honors. No other first-year hurler was within challenging distance of the blond Red Sox knuckleball ace, who has beaten every rival outfit in the circuit at least once. He has lost only six games.

The tall right-hander from Ahoskie, N. C., achieved the cycle yesterday by stopping the Yankees with eight hits, 9-5, in the series final at Fenway Park.

Red Sox Hitting

It seems fitting that the Yanks should be the last on the list, as their tremendous extra-base power makes them harder to beat than any other club. But supported by the equally-robust attack of his Red Sox mates, Newsome made the grade on Thursday rather easily. New York staged scoring sprees in the first and fifth innings, but the locals settled the affair with one in the second, two in the fourth and three in the sixth. The eight-game winning streak of Lefty Gomez was thereby shattered.

Previously Newsome had defeated the White Sox five times, the Indians and Tigers twice each, and the Athletics, Browns and Washington once. On July 2nd he tried to add the Yankees to his string, but was driven to cover in the fifth inning.

Aims at 20

With only seven triumphs to go and eight weeks of the schedule remaining, Newsome may be the first Red Sox hurler to crash the 20-win class since Wes Ferrell had 20 and 15 back in 1936. Dick should make at least 10 more starts before the curtain rolls down on the season Sunday, Sept. 28.

Newsome, incidentally, helped his own cause yesterday. Because he hustled down the first base line on a slow roller tapped to the left of the mound, he drove in the first run of the three-run sixth. Unlike a lot of pitchers, Dick is fast and isn't afraid to run. Had he been thrown out, the inning would have ended without a tally.

Edged Yankees

The Red Sox did very well against the league leaders. By taking two out of three, Joe Cronin became the first rival manager to take a series from the Yanks since Jimmy Dykes took two decisions in three tries back in mid-June. As they opened a four-game series with the Senators this afternoon at Fenway, the Sox were within four contests of the second-place Indians, who recently dropped two in a row to the Tigers.

In the Washington series today, Ted Williams was trying to complete a cycle in his home-run parade. He got No. 22 in the Yankee final and needs only one against the Senatorial mound staff to round out a tour of the league. It was his first of the season against the Yankees.

* * *

Shorts . . . The Senators play a single here tomorrow and two games on Sunday . . . The Saturday game, as usual, starts at 2:00 . . . It is Lefty Grove's turn to pitch . . . By getting a homer and two singles yesterday, Williams lifted his average to .408 . . . Tabor played a great defensive game against the Yankees . . . He dashed behind third, blocked a hot smash by Joe Gordon, and completed the throw to first while still on one knee . . . He also drove in two runs in the final.

The Braves took their five-game winning streak to Ebbets Field today . . . They could do the Cardinals a favor by taking the series from the Dodgers . . . As a matter of fact, they could do themselves a favor . . . Casey Stengel was within half a game of the sixth-place Cubs this morning . . . The Braves come home Monday for successive series with the Phillies, Giants and Brooklyn.

Actor Seeks Challenge In Softball Game

Buddy Ebsen, dancer, stage and screen comedian, and submarine pitcher, has challenged any and all semipro softball teams to meet him and his boys during the next 10 days on the diamond behind the Ogunquit Playhouse at Ogunquit, Maine.

Ebsen's choice of a playing field is dictated by the fact that his presence will be necessary at the Playhouse for rehearsals and performances of "The Poor Nut," in which he is starred for the week beginning Monday (Aug. 11).

The Ebsen softball team started as a gag at Ogunquit last summer, when Buddy was starred in the baseball comedy, "Elmer the Great." Each night, by way of a curtain speech, he'd give the audience a résumé of the team's progress.

Another Wood-Tutored Golfer Makes the Grade

MAMARONECK, N. Y. (AP)—Vic Ghezzi, New P. G. A. champion, is another Craig Wood protégé who made good.

Craig and Vic were buddies and a few years ago when they had neighboring clubs Vic profited by golfing pointers from Craig.

Another pro Wood took in hand and whose game he improved is Paul Runyan. Paul actually beat Craig out of a national championship, whipping him in the 1934 P. G. A. finals.

Another youngster Craig brought east, tutored and started on the road to stardom was handsome Dick Metz. Others were Clarence Clark, Jimmy McHale, Henry Poe and Chick Rutan.

Craig likes to spot likely looking youngsters, make them his assistants at Winged Foot club here and help them develop. His two aides now are Claude Harmon from Florida and Ray Hill from Texas. Both are great prospects.

Wood also deserved part credit for Dick Chapman's victory in the National amateur championship last year. Wood advised Chapman often while Dick prepared his game over the Winged Foot layout. Charlie Whitehead, the New Jersey amateur champion, and his wife, Laddie Irwin Whitehead, women's New Jersey titleholder a year ago, also are Wood's pupils.

Softball Tourney

A two-day qualifying tournament for the right to represent Metropolitan Boston at the world's softball championships in Detroit will be held this week end, with five teams battling on two Newton playgrounds.

Among the teams are the Gurry Club, Hoyt Pals, Dispatchers, Olympics, and McHughs—the first two from Cambridge, the second two from Somerville, and the fifth from Newton. Saturday they are due to meet at Newton High School Stadium in Newtonville, and Sunday at Levi Warren Field, West Newton.

Two teams are selected annually, one to represent Metropolitan Boston and the other the rest of the State. The Bird & Son team of Norwood won the metropolitan honor last year.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Morton Cooper, Cardinals — Pitched and batted St. Louis to victory over Reds, hitting single for deciding run in 11th inning.

Dick Newsome, Red Sox—Kept Yankees in check on eight hits.

Al Lopez, Pirates—Hit ninth-inning homer to beat Cubs.

Al Early, Senators—Had perfect day at bat with two doubles and two singles to help beat Athletics.

Schoolboy Rowe, Tigers — Pitched shutout relief for four innings for victory over Indians.

Buck Ross and Taft Wright, White Sox—Ross stopped Browns with seven hits and Wright led Chicago attack with four as Sox won, 11-1.

● BASEBALL ●
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 2 P. M.
RED SOX vs. WASHINGTON
Seats at Fenway Park

Golf Match Becomes Endurance Contest

BALTIMORE (AP)—The pros who are forced to shoot extra holes in their chases for fame and fortune have nothing on a pair of 15-year-old Baltimoreans.

Tied for the lead with 87's at the end of 18 holes in their age class at the Maryland junior golf championships, Jack Lowe and Leo Haselback went 27 extra holes to break the deadlock.

And Lowe had to sink a long putt in the dusk for a birdie 2 to win.

New Recruits

Harold Hillman of Hanover, N. H., former Dartmouth ski star, and Leo J. Griffin, Jr., of Boston, son of an Air Corps major, are among a class of 47 New Englanders scheduled to begin training to be an Army Aviation Cadet Aug. 20.

Hillman is the son of Dartmouth's track coach, Harry Hillman, while Griffin is the son of Maj. Leo J. Griffin, assistant to the Corps Area Air Officer at the Army Base.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

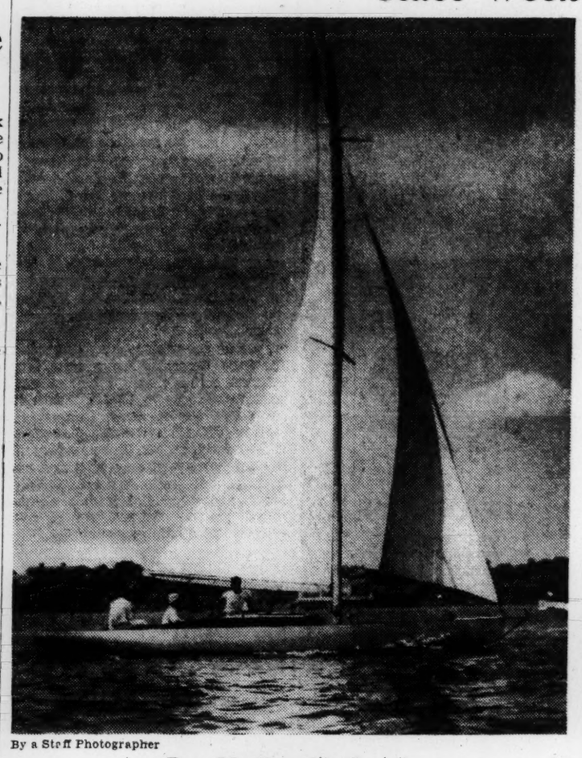
National League

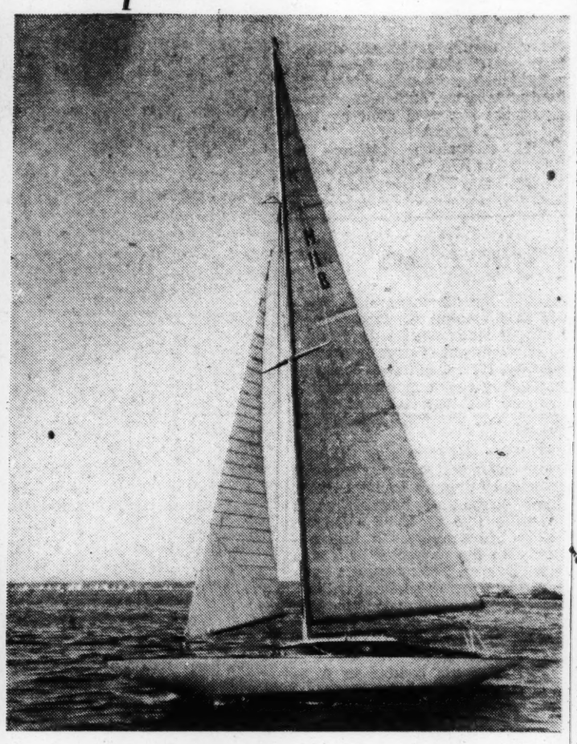
Batting—Reiser, Brooklyn, .340; Hopp, St. Louis, .339.
Runs—Moore, St. Louis, and Hack, Chicago, 77.
Runs Batted In—Mize, St. Louis, 82; Nicholson, Chicago, 80.
Hits—Slaughter, St. Louis, 129; Hack, Chicago, 127.
Doubles—Reiser, Brooklyn, 31; Dallessandro, Chicago, 30.
Triples—Slaughter, St. Louis, 9; Elliott, Pittsburgh, 8.
Home Runs—Camilli, Brooklyn, 20; Ott, New York, and Nicholson, Chicago, 19.
Stolen Bases—Frey, Cincinnati, 13; Handley, Pittsburgh, 12.
Pitching—Riddle, Cincinnati, 11-12; White, St. Louis, 13-3.

American League

Batting—Williams, Boston, .408; Travis, Washington, .370.
Runs—Di Maggio, New York, 101; Rolfe, New York, 92.
Runs Batted In—Di Maggio, New York, 100; Keller, New York, 96.
Hits—Di Maggio, New York, 158; Travis, Washington, 144.
Doubles—Di Maggio, New York, 34; Judnich St. Louis, 32.
Triples—Keltner, Cleveland, 11; Heath, Cleveland, and Travis, Washington, 10.
Home Runs—Keller, New York, 27; Di Maggio, New York, 26.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 18; Kuhel, Chicago, 15.
Pitching—Ruffing, New York, 12-4; Feller, Cleveland, 20-7.

Race Week Champions





By a Staff Photographer

Don MacIntosh's Speedy — **Walter Bell's Chinook**

A slippery customer is Speedy (left) in the I-Manchester Class under the guidance of Johnny McAleer. The MacIntosh-owned craft won the Karshick Trophy for the season's championship by virtue of two firsts and a second in the last three days' sailing. A similar record for the same period was also recorded by Walter Bell in Chinook in the M-B Class (right). The veteran M-B, after a slow start, has come fast since Tuesday.

Veterans Pace 'Head Racing; Speedy Wins Karshick Trophy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 8—Maybe it's because this is the half century mark of Marblehead Race Week. But, whatever it is, veterans of the yacht racing game are hitting the top berths this week—and the upstarts, who prevailed here a year ago, are finding it difficult to score an occasional victory.

Yesterday's racing was a typical example.

George Wightman returned to the racing wars after a five-year vacation. He stepped into his favorite class, the Indians, which he ruled with a clever tiller touch back in the days of Peggy and Injun. Yesterday Wightman took the tiller of John Dexter's Tecumseh, and scored a three-minute victory over 24 of the scalping class. George Scigliano's Suzi with Rendle McNamara as skipper was second for the second straight day, with the veteran Walter Hallett third.

Lawrence Back in Stride

John Lawrence pulled off two victories in a row over the Thirty Square Meters in continuing the veteran monopoly. After taking the Boston Yacht Club trophy on Wednesday, Lawrence brought Moose in for the opener of the Corinthian Yacht Club series yesterday. Linc Davis in Roulette 11, "Squeak" titlist this season, was again second.

Walter Bell helmed Chinook to the lead in the M-Bs, and continued his race week domination of that class, although Francis Welch with Evanthia is close astern.

McAleer Wins Karshick

Perhaps the sole exception of the veteran domination in the larger classes occurred in the I-Manchesters. There, Al Whittemore, who was racing even before Marblehead Race Week started, took a third in one of the most important series of the week—the Karshick trophy for the season's championship of the I-Manchesters.

Whittemore finished 7 points astern of Johnny McAleer, who is a young veteran of championship racing. McAleer skippered Don MacIntosh's Speedy to the Karshick title in receiving the cannon in yesterday's third and final race Young Doug Russell, who was tied with McAleer before yesterday's encounter, was second.

Incidentally, McAleer stands an excellent chance of receiving the Leonard Munn Fowle Trophy for Skipper of the Week. His record includes three firsts, one second and a third. Should he continue this performance, he will undoubtedly receive the trophy inasmuch as only Linc Davis in the Thirties can compare records with McAleer. Davis has collected two firsts, two seconds and a third.

Arms Again

Final point standing of the Karshick series: Speedy 32, Nipper 31, Peggy 25, Bad Risk 24, Sea Dog and Dorchen II 16 each, Sally 15, Onward II 12, Limpet 11, and Oriental 10.

Johnny Arms stretched his Charles Francis Adams Cup defense lead with a flying first yesterday in the Star Class. The Long Island Sound skipper led Gifford Beal over the line, with Max Kuehne's Tempest third.

Arthur Santry Jr. brought Taygetta home in the Eight Meters to take the lead for the Mrs. Harold S. Wheelock Trophy; while in still another championship encounter of the smaller stick variety, Dick Morrow retained a commanding lead in his defense of the New England Snipe Class championship with another victory yesterday.

Rowen Scores

Tom Rowen from Swampscott broke out a long lead over his International One Design Class rivals from Marblehead, Nahant, and Boston Harbor. And Edward Lynch's veteran winner, Buddy, led the fleet home for the gun, while Six Bells sailed by Robert Campbell was second.

Other small but numerous classes found the following winners: Jack Kerrigan's Quincy Hustler, Ho-Maid, in the Hustlers; Arthur Ogden's Squantum Dory, Soami, in the Yankee Dories; the M. I. T. "Dollar Ten," Morss, sailed by Thomas Gouzoulle in the National 110's; Harold Slocum's WAAB in the Radios, and Me-Oh-My in the Winaboats with the Wilkins brothers handling.

A new winner was recorded in the Triangles as M. J. Ellis and C. B. Swift, Jr., jointly brought Tid V in for the gun, with Russell Smith second with Teaser IV.

W. A. D.

Baseball Games

Today

National League

Boston at Brooklyn.
Philadelphia at New York.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.
(Only games scheduled).

American League

Washington at Boston.
New York at Philadelphia.
Chicago at St. Louis.
(Only games scheduled).

Tomorrow

American League

Washington at Boston.
St. Louis at Detroit.
Chicago at Cleveland.
New York at Philadelphia.

National League

Boston at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Chicago.
Philadelphia at New York.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.

Goodman Should Win Amateur If Four-Year Cycle Is True

By the Associated Press

OMAHA, Neb.—The highspots of Johnny Goodman's golfing career have been spaced an even four years apart, and if this success cycle holds true your next national amateur links champion may be this same Johnny.

Remember away back in 1929 when Johnny, described by some sports writers as the poor kid from across the tracks who rode freight cars to get to tournaments, knocked the props from under the U. S. G. A.'s Pebble Beach championship? He leaped into the headlines by bumping off the great Bob Jones in the first round.

Won National Open

Four years later Johnny won the national open championship at Chicago.

Another four years and Johnny was crowned national amateur champion.

And now another four summers have passed and Johnny is preparing for another amateur tournament. This year, partly as a compliment to Goodman, the tournament is to be played over his home course, the Omaha Field Club.

Playing Fair Golf

Johnny is playing pretty fair golf. Not as good, on the average, as he has in other years, but good enough to give most amateurs a tough afternoon.

Perhaps the favorite will be Marvin (Bud) Ward of Spokane. Ward outclassed the field two years ago but was upset by Ray Billows of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., last year. Bud is definitely on his game as proved by winning the Western amateur a few weeks ago.

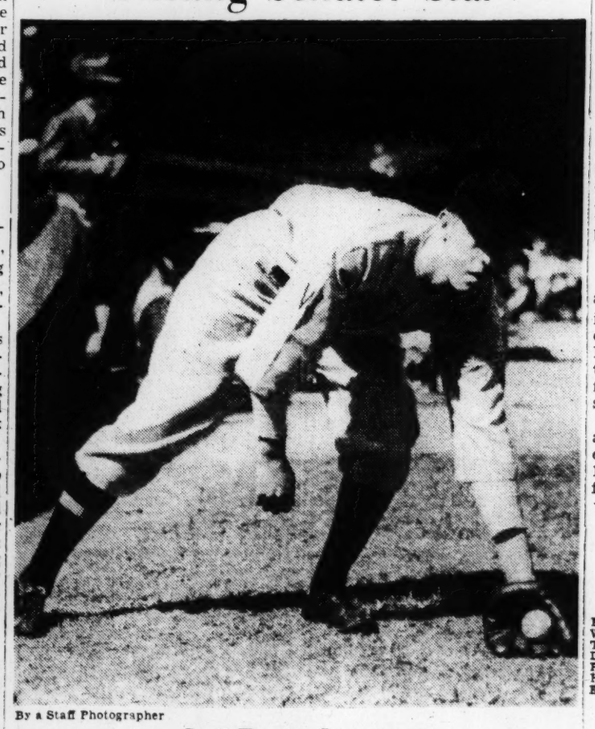
Richard Chapman, the 1940 winner, may be difficult to take, too.

Other well-liked contenders include Frank Stranahan of Toledo who won the Ohio and Trans-Mississippi tournaments; Ray Billows, twice a finalist who recently won his fourth New York state title; Duff McCullough of Philadelphia, runner-up last year; Charles Yates of Atlanta; Wilford Wehrle of Chicago, and Willie Turnesa, another former winner.

The "country club" boys who play in the amateur championship have their work cut out for themselves in the qualifying round.

For, a short while ago, the boys who do their golfing at the pay-as-you-play municipal links set a new medal play qualifying round record of 135. Jimmy Clark of Long Beach, Calif., shot that score and it is four strokes better than the amateur championship scoring mark.

Unsung Senator Star



By a Staff Photographer

Cecil Travis, Senators

Ever since the beginning of the season, this hustling Washington shortstop has been high in the individual batting race, but has received little attention because his club is deep in the second division. He brought a .370 average to Fenway Park with him this afternoon and only Ted Williams was ahead of him on the batting table.

Skeet and Trapshooting Have Few Similarities

INDIANAPOLIS (AP)—With hundreds of marksmen shooting skeet in the national championships here this week, the chances are a few of the folks are wondering just what a skeet is.

Well, it's a name derived from a Scandinavian phrase meaning to "shoot fast." Skeet, like trapshooting, consists of firing at, and sometimes breaking, clay targets with shotguns. There, however, the similarity ends.

In trapshooting the targets fly from a single trap at various angles while the shooter fires from five different spots. The spots are so close together, however, that the shifts have little or no effect on the target angle. Trapshooters fire five shots, then move about four feet for another five shots until they have completed the round of all five positions. In skeet the targets fly from two traps, always on the same line, while the shooters fire from eight different spots.

Semicircle

The skeet traps are 40 yards apart, and the target comes from one at a height of 10 feet, and from the other at three feet. A firing point is beside each traphouse, another exactly between them, and five others are spaced equally around a semicircle connecting them.

Starting out with 25 shells, a shotgun and a lot of hope, the shooter fires from point No. 1, beside the 10-foot traphouse, at single targets emerging from each trap on his command to "pull." Then he moves on to the No. 2 point, on the semicircle, and does it all again, and then on around the semicircle, finally winding up at the No. 8 firing point, between the traphouses.

42-Yard Flight

From that spot the targets go almost directly overhead, one rising from the low trap, and the other dropping from the high one. From the time the target leaves the trap, the shooter has a 42-yard flight to raise his gun to his shoulder, aim and fire.

After going the circuit and firing at 16 single targets, the tough end of the sport pops up. Back at No. 1 the shooter calls and targets pop from each traphouse at the same time—and the trick is to get both of them with separate shots. If one shot breaks both, you try again. Doubles are shot from the points in front of each traphouse, and from the adjoining points on the semicircle, making 24 shots in all, including the 16 singles.

Leaves One Shell

That leaves you one shell. If you break the first 24, you have the option of firing the last shot from any point you desire. However, the first time you miss, you are credited with the miss and then must fire your extra shell right there at a similar target.

In trapshooting, the gun is held on the shoulder, in firing position, but in skeet the butt of the shotgun must be held below the right elbow, even in doubles shooting.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(Three leaders in each league)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Williams, Red Sox	92	299	90	122	.408
Travis, Senators	87	389	65	144	.370
Di Maggio, Yanks	108	430	101	158	.368
Reiser, Dodgers	88	341	73	116	.340
Hopp, Cardinals	84	248	58	84	.339
Etten, Phillies	97	348	52	116	.333

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Keller, Yanks	27	Camilli, Dodgers	20
Di Maggio, Yanks	26	Ott, Giants	19
Williams, R. Sox	22	Nicholson, Cubs	19

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Di Maggio, Yanks	100	Mize, Cards	82
Keller, Yanks	96	Nicholson, Cubs	80
Tabor, Red Sox	82	Slaughter, Cards	73
		Di Maggio, Pir'tes	73

Defending Pair Hopeful Of Creating New Record

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The invitation four-ball tournament at Essex County Club—oldest handicap four-ball affair in the country—picked up speed today as 16 teams struck off in the championship flight for two series of matches that would reduce the field to four teams by nightfall.

Hopeful of being one of those four teams was the defending duo of Private Walter Whitehead of Camp Edwards and Dick Johnson of Tedesco, who are seeking to become the first pair to defend their title successfully in the 26-year history of the tournament.

So far they have come triumphantly through two matches. Yesterday they traveled at an even-par pace to dispose of Jim Means of Essex and Jim Feran of Woburn 4 and 2. Today in their first match they were to meet Ben Goodale and Ren Russell of Myopia.

Among the other pairs to advance to the third round was that of M. G. A. President Mel Merritt and A. G. Wigglesworth of Salem, who beat Pierce Edmunds and G. W. A. Hammond of Weston 4 and 3. Merritt, medalist in last year's State amateur championship, produced the best individual golf of the day when he needed pars for a 71 on his own ball.

College Stars

Many former New England college athletic stars also progressed in the tournament. Ted Learnard, former Dartmouth hockey captain, and Johnny Chase, former Harvard hockey leader, advanced over H. K. Cushing of The Country Club and F. C. Church of Essex, 6 and 5. Charlie Devens and Sumner Putnam, former Harvard heroes, defeated E. L. Beckwith of Portsmouth, N. H., and T. T. Miller of Essex, 3 and 2. And Eliot Putnam and Sam Batchelder, also former Harvard stars, beat H. L. Chalifoux and E. A. Weeks of Myopia.

In the round-a-day tournament the defenders, Ted Tewskbury of The Country Club and Arthur Corwin of Winchester, were put out by Ellery Rogers of T. C. C. and Ralph Pope of Essex, 2 and 1.

Meanwhile upsets occurred thick and fast in the four-ball tournament at New Bedford, which opened yesterday and continued through the first and second rounds. Sixteen teams were due to play two more rounds today with the final two rounds set for tomorrow.

Upsets

Heading the list of upsets was the defending pair of Vic Tarello of New Bedford and Clark Cahill of Thorny Lea, who bowed before Chet Canning and Burt Stafford of Fall River, 5 and 4 in the second round. Also on the sidelines were Fred Wright, former State champion, and Bill Donovan, who lost out to Bob Morse and John Allen, 2 and 1.

Two other strong teams lost out when Dave Whiteside, former State champion, and John McDonald of Kittansett, and Seth Besse, Jr., of the home club and Curt Carr of Whitinsville were defeated. The former were ousted by Bob Ward and Frank Evans of Fall River, 3 and 1, and the latter by Jerry LaFlamme of New Bedford and Dr. H. B. Ryder of Nantucket, 4 and 3.

Digging Divots

At the annual Suburban Twilight Four-Ball League field day at Wollaston yesterday, A. J. Lucason scored an 85—62 to take low net in a field of 70 golfers. E. Dolliff of Needham had low net with his 85—61, but elected to take the four-ball prize which he won with E. D. Collins of Needham with their 75—64. . . Low gross was won by F. Wyman with his 76.

* * *

Two important events occur in golf next week—the New England sectional qualifying round for the national amateur championship at Brae Burn on Thursday, and the State junior championship at Belmont from Tuesday through Friday. M. G. A. tournaments on the schedule call for the singles at Woodland on Wednesday and Thursday, the four-ball at Hatherly on Friday and Saturday, the singles at Worcester Friday and Saturday, and the singles at Pocasset on Saturday.

Local Box Score

Red Sox

Yesterday

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
D. Di Maggio cf	5	0	1	1	6	0	0
Fox rf	5	1	1	1	3	0	0
Cronin ss	5	2	2	2	2	1	0
Williams lf	4	3	3	6	2	0	0
Tabor 3b	4	2	2	3	1	2	0
Foxx 1b	3	0	0	0	8	1	0
Doerr 2b	4	1	2	2	2	6	0
Pytlak c	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
H. Newsome p	4	0	1	1	1	1	0
Totals	38	9	12	16	27	11	0
NEW YORK							
Sturm 1b	5	2	3	4	3	0	1
Rolfe 3b	5	2	3	6	0	3	0
Henrich rf	3	0	1	1	2	0	0
J. Di Maggio cf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Keller lf	4	0	0	0	4	0	0
Dickey c	3	0	0	0	6	0	1
Gordon 2b	4	0	0	0	4	2	1
Rizzuto ss	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Gomez p	3	1	1	1	0	0	0
Bonham p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Rosar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Branch p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	5	8	12	24	5	3

*Batted for Bonham in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Boston	0	1	0	2	0	3	3	0	—9
New York	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1—5

Runs batted in, Rolfe 2, J. Di Maggio 3, Williams 2, Tabor 2, H. Newsome, D. Di Maggio 2, Foxx, Doerr. Two-base hits, Sturm, Rolfe, Tabor. Three-base hit, Rolfe. Home run, Williams. Double plays, Rolfe, Gordon, and Sturm; Tabor, Doerr and Foxx. Left on bases, New York 9, Boston 6. Base on balls, by Gomez, by Newsome 7. Struck out, by Gomez 5, by Bonham, by Newsome. Hits, off Gomez, 11 in 6 innings (none out in seventh); off Bonham, 1 in 1 inning; off Branch, 0 in 1 inning. Wild pitch, H. Newsome. Losing pitcher, Gomez. Time, 2h. 20m. Umpires, Grieve, Passarella, and Basil. Attendance, 11,593.

To Train in New Camp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTON, Pa.—Thirty-nine candidates for the 1941 Lafayette College football team have been invited by Head Coach E. E. (Hock) Mylin to report to camp on Labor Day for three weeks of preliminary training. The Maroon will train in a new camp this year, to be determined later.

Twenty-four of those invited were on the squad last year and 14 will report for the first time, 13 of them having been members of the freshman squad last year and the fourteenth, Mike Gurgo, a senior, reporting for the first time. Of those invited, 13 are backs, eight ends, seven tackles, six guards, and five centers.

Hawaiian Mermen Do Not Get Their Training in Ocean

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8 (AP)—If the snappy Hawaiian team splashes off with honors at the national A. A. U., senior men's swimming and diving championships starting today, the losers can't use the alibi that the Islanders have lived in the ocean.

On the contrary, most of them learned to swim in an irrigation ditch and followed through with advanced courses in pools even as their competitors from the inland.

The competitive Hawaiian swimmers snub such famed spots as Waikiki Beach. That's for tourists.

"It's a mistaken notion in the United States that Hawaiian boys and girls are developing into swimming champions chiefly because they spend a lot of time in the ocean," said Soichi Sakamoto, coach of Alexander House Community Association from Maui Island.

Sakamoto, a teacher who coaches without pay as a hobby, led his teams to the national A. A. U. title in 1939 and 1940.

He brought nine boys and three girls here last week to get accustomed to warm water. Fine for baths, the 85-degree water is muggy for swimming the Hawaiians find. In their pools at Maui the spring water is an invigorating 72 degrees.

The team includes the 17-year-old rookie sensation, Bill Smith, Jr., who has bettered three world records in the last three months; Kiyoshi Nakama, holder of the national A. A. U. 440 and 880 yard freestyle records, and his brother, Bunmei Nakama, mile titlist.

Among the defending record holders from the mainland is Adolph Kiefer, Chicago, who has had a virtual monopoly on the 110-yard backstroke event, winning it the past six years. He also is the 330-yard individual medley champion.

St. Louis hopes ride with 20-year-old Jim Counsilman, who three years ago couldn't even qualify for a public high school swimming meet.

Now he holds national Y. M. C. A. records in 100 and 200-yard breast stroke and won the individual medley event at the national A. A. U. junior championships last May.

Bunmei Nakama paced a field of 10 swimmers in the 1,500-meter preliminary trial heats with a time of 20:15.2. Three other Hawaiian squad members, Kiyoshi Nakama, Charles Oda and Jose Balmores, qualified together with Fred Taioli, Stockton College, Calif., Irving Glassband, Pasadena, Calif., and Arnie C. Elschlepp, Minneapolis, for the finals.

Seabright Added

Charley Seabright, big blocking quarterback from West Virginia, has accepted an invitation to play with the 1941 Eastern All-Stars against the New York Giants in the sixth annual Fresh Air Fund game at the Polo Grounds the night of Wednesday, Sept. 3, according to an announcement by Jim Crowley, of Fordham, All-Star coach. The acquisition of this Mountaineer completes the All-Star quarterback squad, which now comprises, in addition to Seabright, Henry Toczylowski, sparkplug of the championship Boston College team, and Walter Matuszczak, Cornell's captain and dynamic blocker.

Jack Faber is acting director of athletics at the University of Maryland. Director Geary Eppley is in service.

Upsets Occur in Eastern Grass Court Tennis Championship Play at Rye, N. Y.

Sabin Defeats Bobby Riggs; Grant Stops Frank Parker

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 8 (AP)—At least once a year, tennis spectators can look for one burst of upsets in a game usually noted for adherence to form. This time it seems to have fallen on the eastern grass court championships.

There's a lot of difference between playing on the clay courts, which are used for nearly all the early-season tourneys, and on turf. The footing isn't the same, the ball bounces differently and some players have a lot of trouble adjusting their games to the change. Many of them can play better on one surface than another and so it often happens that a fellow who has built up a big reputation on clay finds himself seeded higher than one who actually is the better player on grass.

Unseeded

This may explain at least in part yesterday's results in the eastern singles, when top-seeded Bobby Riggs was bumped out by Wayne Sabin 8-6, 6-3 and fifth-ranked Frank Parker fell before Bryan (Bitsy) Grant 6-4, 6-2 in the quarter-final round. Neither Sabin nor Grant was seeded nor had they done much earlier this year to earn it. But considering their past records and the fact that both Riggs and Parker are better on clay than on turf, the upsets weren't quite as startling as they appeared at first glance.

Set Point Three Times

The most surprising was that both Sabin, who was ranked No. 5 nationally in 1939, and Grant, who has played little tournament tennis for a couple of years, won in straight sets. Steadiness and court generalship did the trick for both.

Sabin, evidently playing according to a plan, held off Riggs three times at set point and offset Bobby's drop shots by driving deep to the baseline. Grant, in fine condition, covered the court too thoroughly for Parker.

The chances of further upsets today appear slight as Don McNeill, the national singles champion who has been slowly coming to form, plays unranked Bill Talbert of Cincinnati and Frank Kovacs, the nation's No. 3 player, faced tenth-seeded Ted Schroeder. The winners will clash in the semi-final round after the Sabin-Grant tussle Saturday.

Semifinals in the women's singles, in which form hasn't been badly disturbed, are scheduled for today with top-seeded Pauline Betz facing third-ranked Dorothy Bundy and second-seeded Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cook playing Mary Arnold. Miss Arnold, No. 5 on the list, eliminated fourth-ranked Mrs. Dorothy Wolfenden Kovacs yesterday.

Cooper's Effective Return Brightens St. Louis Future

By the Associated Press

The St. Louis Cardinals are back on top of the National League see-saw today, but their position in the standings is not as important as the fact that Mort Cooper is back with his pitching finesse.

Until he developed elbow trouble in June, the 27-year-old right-hander figured to be the ace of Billy Southworth's pitching corps. Then when he had to take time out nobody knew whether he would pitch better—or not at all.

Cooper returned to the lineup July 27 and pitched part of the ninth inning against the Boston Braves. Then he was given a starting assignment against the poor Phillies last Sunday. He hurled a six-hit victory.

Shades Dodgers

Yesterday came the real test when Cooper was sent out against the Cincinnati Reds and pitched and batted the Cardinals to a 3-2 11-inning victory that put St. Louis in front of the idle Brooklyn Dodgers again by just a shade. The Cards have a half-game lead, but their percentage advantage is only .6442 to .6436.

Cooper held Cincinnati scoreless till the seventh in a pitching duel with Bucky Walters, whom the Cards cut for a run in the second. Then they struggled scoreless again till the 11th, when Johnny Mize singled, Enos Slaughter doubled, and Estel Crabtree and Cooper singled for two runs.

The Reds got one of these back in the 11th, bringing Sam Nahem to the mound for the final out, but this scarcely detracted from Cooper's ninth victory and the fact that the Cards' staff is complete again.

Pirates Win

In the only other National League game, the Pittsburgh Pirates took a 4-3 decision over the Chicago Cubs on Al Lopez' homer with two out in the ninth. Sparked by Hank Leiber's circuit smash the Cubs scored three times in the second inning to drive Ken Heintzelman from the box, but Lloyd Dietz held them scoreless the rest of the way. Pittsburgh capitalized on their seven hits off Jake Mooty. It was the Pirates' sixth straight triumph and their 18th in 21 games.

The New York Yankees dropped a 9-5 verdict to the Boston Red Sox for their fifth loss in seven contests. Heber (Dick) Newsome limited the Yanks to eight hits. Ted Williams hit his 22nd homer and two singles to lead Boston's 12-hit attack on three New York pitchers.

Feller Wild

The defeat did not reduce the Yankees' American League lead, however, for Detroit downed Bob Feller and the Cleveland Indians, 4-3, in 13 innings. Feller struck out 13, but walked 11 and in the eighth inning forced in one run with a pass when the bases were loaded. John Gorsica didn't allow a run for eight innings, but Clarence (Soup) Campbell came through with a pinch-homer with two on in the ninth to tie the score for Cleveland, and bring in Schoolboy Rowe, who got credit for the victory when the Tigers made three singles in the 13th.

The Washington Senators sent the once-hopeful Philadelphia Athletics crashing to their fifth straight defeat, 5-4, on six-hit pitching by Sid Hudson and Walt Masterson and an attack led by catcher Jake Early, who supplied two doubles and two singles. Sam Chapman hit a homer and triple for all the A's runs.

The Chicago White Sox went on a hitting spree in the last four innings of a night game, pounding out 17 hits to beat the St. Louis Browns, 11-1, behind the seven-hit hurling of Buck Ross. Taft Wright, Don Kolloway and Joe Kuhel collected 10 of the blows, including Kuhel's 11th homer.

Georgia-Centre Game Is Shifted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—Transfer of the Georgia-Centre College football game from Athens to Atlanta has been announced by Dr. W. O. Payne, Director of Athletics. The game will be played in Atlanta, Nov. 15.

This transfer gives Coach Wallace Butts' team three games at home and seven on the road, including two in Atlanta.

Georgia's revised schedule:

Sept. 27—Mercer at Macon.
Oct. 4 (Saturday night)—South Carolina at Athens; 10 (Friday night)—Mississippi at Athens; 18—Columbia at New York; 25—Alabama at Birmingham.
Nov. 1—Auburn at Columbus; 8—Florida at Jacksonville; 15—Centre College at Atlanta; 22—Dartmouth at Athens; 29—Georgia Tech at Atlanta.

Berger Retires

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Wally Berger, veteran outfielder, has discarded his baseball uniform for good.

Given his unconditional release by the Los Angeles Club, Berger said he was going into private business. He signed with the club last spring after his release from the major leagues. He formerly played with Cincinnati, Boston and other major outfits over a long period of time.

Cardinals Sign

CHICAGO (AP) — The Chicago Cardinals of the National Football League have signed Ray Mallouf, John L. Clement and Fred Harris, all members of the Southern Methodist University eleven last season. Mallouf and Clement are halfbacks and Harris a tackle.

U. S. Gets Redskin

CAMP LEE, Va. (AP)—Big Jim Mead, former football star at the University of Maryland and later with the Washington Redskins, is now wearing one of Uncle Sam's new uniforms.

Skeet Marksmen Move On To 12-Gauge Weapon Test

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 8 (AP)—Now that they've decided all the titles with the smaller guns, the nation's top-flight skeet shooters will spend three days being kicked around by 12-gauge weapons as they seek the team and individual "blunderbuss" crowns at the seventh annual tournament.

The 250-target event calls for 100 clays to be fired at today, another "century" Saturday and 50 more Sunday. In addition to the individual titles for amateurs, professionals and women, the field of 350 or more will shoot it out for the veterans', father-and-son, five-man and two-man team championships.

The defending individual champs haven't been doing any too well, and the chances are that neither will repeat. Throughout the tourney this year not a 1940 champion has been able to retain his crown, all falling before a whirlwind of record-breaking performances.

Have Not Threatened

Patricia Laursen, the pretty miss from Akron, Ohio holder of the title the last three years, has not threatened the top spots this season, while Dick Shaughnessy of Dedham, Mass., the men's ruler, has also failed. Last year Shaughnessy broke 249 of 250 in the big race, while Miss Laursen cracked 246.

Also on today's slate was the finish of a shootoff for the "Champion of Champions" title, in which five of 35 state and sectional title-holders tied yesterday with perfect scores of 100. They started the shootoff late yesterday and were still at it when darkness fell.

Picking up where they left off, with another 75 straight to their credit in the extra-target sector, will be Shaughnessy, the national king; Anthony Zuggates of Indiana, Pa., the North-South and Keystone State champ; John O. Ginter of Jacksonville, Fla., Sea Island winner; John H. Nichols of Cleveland, winner in Southwestern Ohio, and William Clark, the Great Western champ from Chicago.

Mrs. Smythe Features

Heroine of yesterday's firing was Mrs. M. L. Smythe of Aurora, Ohio, who broke 100 straight in the 20-gauge event, first time that feat has been accomplished by a woman in the nationals, only to lose the big title to S. Lewis Hutcheson of New York City and Greenwich, Conn., in shootoff.

F. Lutcher Brown, 15, of San Antonio, Texas, cracked 99 of 100 to annex the junior title for marksmen under 17, while Newt Newman, 12-year-old from Evansville, Ind., broke 83 to lead the "under 13" contingent in the sub-junior race.

Herman Ehler of San Antonio won the professional 20-gauge title with 98 of 100, and Mr. and Mrs. Smythe tied with Dick and John Shaughnessy for the "family" laurels with 196 of 200.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	67	37	.644	
Brooklyn	65	36	.643	½
Pittsburgh	57	43	.570	8
Cincinnati	54	48	.529	12
New York	46	50	.479	17
Chicago	45	58	.437	21½
Boston	43	57	.430	22
Philadelphia	26	74	.260	39

Results Aug. 7

St. Louis 3, Cincinnati 2. (11 inns.)
Pittsburgh 4, Chicago 3.
Only games scheduled.

So This Is Cricket?

© Fox

They Find the Answer

War has brought changes to war-time sport in Britain. But not many as drastic as this. When the Canadians of the Royal Army Medical Corps challenged the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps to a cricket match, there was a coupon problem in the matter of white flannel shirts and trousers. The answer was found (like the cricket teams) in pyjamas.

And Talking of... War-Time Sport

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Untold Story

LONDON—While traveling many thousands of miles as Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, I have noted down so many occurences of interest to readers of the column I used to write daily for this page before the war that it is now possible to start telling sport's great untold story—the story of sport in war-time Europe.

In the main, of course, the action lies in Britain. But today this country is itself a little Europe, and the characters on the sporting scene—nearly all of them in military, naval, or air force uniform—include Americans, Poles, Frenchmen, Belgians, Netherlanders, Czechs, Norwegians, and Britishers from many parts of the Empire.

The tale of their sporting activities that awaits the telling is a serial story rich in incident. And the reasons why it has not been told yet are three—firstly, the diversion of sports writers, sports folk and newspaper space to other fields on account of the war; secondly, the drastic curtailment of newsprint here that prohibits all but the sketchiest coverage of the sport which is going on and which the fans would greatly like to read about in detail; and thirdly, a change in the character of sport here itself.

Old Perspective

Sport, you see, has fallen into a new perspective. Or, rather, an old one. For pressure of more serious matters has forced us back to sport of the type enjoyed before Sport became sport. And mighty good it is. It doesn't come at you from the headlines in the pre-war way. You have to move around in order to find it. But, when you do, it is the real stuff, bereft completely of box-office and ballyhoo. It is in fact recreation with a capital R, and some of the performances it has yielded are well worth the newspaper space they have never had, as we shall see.

Take the cricket match at Lord's ground here the other day between the Royal Air Force and the Rest of England, for example. Of the 22 players selected for the two teams, no fewer than 14 were men who had represented their country in peace-time "Test" matches. There is no need to stress the quality of play that is coupled with such names as R. W. V. Robins, Edrich, Barnett, Ames, Todd, and Kenneth Farnes (all of the R. A. F.), or Nichols, Sims, Wright, J. W. A. Stephenson, and C. B. Clarke, the West Indian, of The Rest, captained by the former England skipper, R. E. S. Wyatt.

Such sporting occasions as that—and we have had them in most branches of athletics—are more important to a country in wartime than they are in peacetime, when the trend is to give sport a false value, or, at any rate, an over-emphasis. Then the tendency is to make it an end rather than a means. But now is is just a needed and appreciated respite at a time when national morale and individual powers of service are being put to a prolonged and heavy test

Scant Time

In the abscence of big-time competition on the old plan with its heavy toll upon time and earnestness, results and reputations do not matter at all. In short, for players and spectators alike, the game really is the thing — as after-dinner speakers used to say it ought to be in the days when victory was quite a thing, too—and the attempt to carry on with the game as normally as possible, in the scant spare-time available, is encouraged by all authorities as a steadying, heartening, and refreshing influence upon the community.

After all, it is an instinct with the British to play games in even the most trying circumstances. Whether or not Sir Francis Drake really did say on Plymouth Hoe that there was time to finish his game of bowls first and beat the Spaniards, too, it is certainly what he ought to have said as a typical Britisher, on receipt of the news that the invading Armada was on its way.

This may seem a dangerous attitude now that the tempo of war has quickened so fantastically. But, modified to modern needs, the Drake tradition lives on. There was a hint of it when the gunners of Tobruk played cricket before beating off a German offensive on the Western Desert in great style, and when the soldier boys played football with old tin cans on the beach at Dunkirk while waiting to be shipped away from the storm of bombs and machine-gun fire hurled down on them periodically by German airmen.

War is a great agent for blowing down barriers, and one it has disposed of most effectively in sport here is that which existed, or was very seriously supposed to exist, between amateurs and professionals.

All Just Players

Today there are just players, all on an equal footing for sport and most of them in uniform.

No professional makes a living out of sport here any more, except as an instructor, imparting knowledge in a training plan to people whose physical fitness, entertainment, and general well-being are a matter of national concern. And no amateur treats sport any more with as much seriousness as if it were a living—as, truth to tell, it sometimes was, to all intents and purposes, even for amateurs.

So it may well be that, when British and international sport is built up again on high-pressure competitive lines in peacetime, it will prove to be all the sounder for having been broken down for a while by the exigencies of war.

BULLETIN

CULVER, Ind., Aug. 8 (AP)—Fifth-seeded Budge Patty of Los Angeles continued his march toward the juniors singles championship today. He defeated fourth-seeded Bill Vogt, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—0, in the semifinals of the national juniors' tennis tournaments at Culver Military Academy.

In the semifinals of the boy's singles Bob Falkenburg, Hollywood, Calif., defeated Charles Tichenor, Indianapolis, 6—4, 1—6, 6—0.

Foss Takes Over Sports Publicity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—Robert Foss, editor of the University of Wisconsin news bureau for 10 years, has also been named head of the University's sports publicity work by Harry Stuhldreher, Badger director of athletics.

Stuhldreher said that the plan for a combined publicity office to serve both general university and athletic department public relations requirements, with Foss as director of centralized news bureau, also had the approval of President C. A. Dykstra.

The centralized publicity office goes into effect immediately. Assistant to Foss in the athletic publicity work will be Fred Baxter, who served as assistant to George F. Downer, former director of sports publicity.

Foss became editor of the University news bureau in 1931, and has also been an instructor in the University's school of journalism. He graduated from Wisconsin in 1929, and for several years worked on both daily and weekly newspapers in Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Junior Tennis in Semifinal

CULVER, Ind., Aug. 8 (AP)—California had a good chance to continue its long-time domination of American juvenile tennis today as the national juniors' and boys' tournaments entered the semifinal rounds at Culver Military Academy.

Fourth-seeded Budge Patty, Los Angeles, was the state's only survivor in the junior event but he stamped himself as a potential champion yesterday by upsetting top-ranked Gardner Larned, Chicago, 0—6, 7—5, 7—5.

Patty's opponent today was fourth-seeded Bill Vogt, Philadelphia, who stopped Harry Buttimer, San Francisco, in the quarterfinals, 6—1, 3—6, 6—3.

Victor Seixas, Philadelphia, one of the smoothest players in the tournament, met Jimmy Evert, Chicago, in the other bracket. Seixas eliminated eight-seeded Robert Smidl, River Forest, Ill., yesterday, 6—4, 6—3; while Evert defeated Harry Likas, San Francisco, 7—5, 6—4.

The defending boys' champion, Bob Falkenburg, Hollywood, who has been having things his own way, faced stiffer opposition in the semifinals from Charles Tichenor, Indianapolis, national boys badminton champion. Falkenburg has not lost a game in his four previous starts, having stopped Sam Hankel, Philadelphia, in the quarter-finals, 6—0, 6—0.

Tichenor advanced to the semi-finalsfinals past Charles Oliver, Perth Amboy, N. J., 6—1, 0—6, 6—1.

Second-seeded Jack Tuero, New Orleans, met Don Harris, Los Angeles, in the other semifinal match. Tuero dropped French Refugee Henri Salaun yesterday, 6—1, 6—4, and Harris, No. 3, defeated Dick Randall, Oak Park, Ill., 6—2, 6—2.

In the boys' doubles finals today the top-seeded Falkenburg-Harris combination was paired against second-ranked Tuero and Tichenor.

The semifinals in the junior doubles sent Seixas and Vogt, seeded No. 1, against Evert and Smidl, No. 3; Larned and Robert Jake, Milwaukee, No. 2, against Irving Parker, Carmel, Calif., and Jack Ballack, Long Beach, Calif., No. 4.

No-Hits, No-Runs

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 8 (AP)—Twenty-two-year-old Joe Page of Harmanville, Pa., playing his first year in Class B baseball, pitched a no-hit, no-run game last night as Augusta, Ga., defeated Savannah, 4 to 0, in a South Atlantic League game.

Page, who played last year at Butler, Pa., pitched to only 25 official batters and retired the side in order five times. He has won eight and lost 10 with Augusta this season.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Williams	299	80	122	22	78	.408
Cronin	354	70	115	7	59	.325
Fox	118	14	37	0	14	.314
Foxx	330	67	96	16	71	.291
Peacock	167	15	48	0	24	.287
Tabor	344	45	97	13	82	.282
Di Maggio	405	85	112	5	31	.277
Finney	375	63	103	3	35	.275
Doerr	313	41	83	11	50	.265
Pytlak	236	21	61	1	27	.258
Newsome	145	16	33	1	11	.228
Spence	168	19	38	2	23	.226
Carey	12	4	1	0	2	.083

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVG.
Cooney	306	33	98	0	15	.320
Moore	273	31	76	4	30	.278
Waner	174	21	48	1	24	.276
Sisti	334	45	92	1	37	.275
Rowell	362	39	98	4	41	.271
Hassett	337	36	63	0	11	.266
West	328	46	87	8	46	.265
Masi	129	13	32	2	15	.248
Demaree	58	10	14	1	6	.241
Roberge	17	2	4	0	5	.235
Miller	378	35	84	6	47	.222
Montgomery	22	0	4	0	0	.182
Berres	173	13	30	0	12	.173
Gremp	34	1	3	0	3	.088

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	71	35	.670	
Cleveland	58	45	.563	11½
Boston	54	49	.524	15½
Chicago	51	53	.490	19½
Detroit	49	56	.467	21½
Philadelphia	48	55	.466	21½
Washington	41	59	.410	27
St. Louis	41	61	.402	27½

Results Aug. 7

Chicago 11, St. Louis 1.
Boston 9, New York 5.
Detroit 4, Cleveland 3. (13 inns.)
Washington 5, Philadelphia 4.

Joe Wood, Jr. Hurls No-Hit No-Run Game

SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 8 (AP)—Thirty years ago "Smokey Joe" Wood smoked a baseball past the St. Louis Browns for a no-hit, 5-to-0 shutout for the Boston Red Sox in the American League.

Last night he sat in the stands and watched his son duplicate that feat for the Scranton Miners against the Albany Senators in the Class A Eastern League.

It was like father-like son as Joe Wood, Jr., graduated from Yale University two months ago, set the Senators down without a hit to give his mates a 5-to-0 triumph.

Only 29 batters faced the 25-year-old righthander. The young mound star retired the first 11 men to face him and went on to fan five, walk three. Only one Albany player got as far as second base and only four balls were hit into the outfield.

One of two drives which threatened to spoil the no-hitter richocheted off Wood's side to second sacker Tony Fiarito, who made a perfect peg to first.

Unknown Leads At Lambton Club

TORONTO, Aug. 8 (AP)—The Canadian open golf championship, which often turns up a "dark horse" or two in the early stages, this year offers burly Tom Draper, Jr., of St. Louis as Exhibit No. 1.

There's no telling where Draper may wind up. He says he just dropped in here for a holiday while on his way to compete in the sectional qualifying rounds for the United States amateur championship next week. He'll try to qualify in the Detroit district. He has played in national amateur tournaments other years without doing anything to startle the galleries. In fact, he didn't even have one yesterday when he led the way in the first round of the Canadian open with a par-smashing 67.

The only hint of the kind of performance Draper could give came after he had played a practice round with defending champion Sammy Snead and Horton Smith, and they warned that he would be a threat over the Lambton course, where power hitting gives a big advantage.

Yesterday Draper toured the first nine in par 34, then came back in 33 with three birdies. Besides strength, he had good fortune, for on the 15th hole his terrific drive hit some wooden steps leading into a bunker and, instead of dropping into the sand, the ball caromed 100 yards down the fairway.

One stroke behind the big St. Louis amateur after the first round were three prominent United States pros, Horton Smith, Johnny Bulla, and Lloyd Mangrum. Bobby Cruickshank, the little Richmond, Va., veteran, and Archie Skinner of St. Andrews, N. B., had 69's, while Gene Sarazen, W. A. Francis of Altoona, Pa., and three Canadian pros, Vic Corbett, Gerald Proulx, and Bobby Gray, had even par 70's.

Snead, shooting for his third Canadian open title in four years, had a 71, but with any sort of break on the greens would have cracked regulation figures.

After today's second round, the field will be cut to the low 60 and ties for the final 36 holes Saturday.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Travis Stays High

Ever since the start of the season, Cecil Travis has been up among the batting leaders. But as a ball player said the other day, nobody knows it. Meaning, of course, that the fellow gets little attention from critics and fans outside of Washington because of his club's low position in the American League pennant race. Yet, day after day, no hitter in baseball is more consistent against all types of pitching.

With Ted Williams over .400 and showing no signs of a wholesale slump, it would seem that Travis, Joe Di Maggio and every other American Leaguer is fighting a losing battle in the swat race. However, Clark Griffith thinks his shortstop is still a factor.

Back to Old Style

"Don't count Travis out of it," said the Washington owner. "He's strong and he has a good eye. He started the year by changing his style and pulling the ball into right field. But now he is back slapping outside pitches into left and center and getting a lot of wood on everything around the plate."

A few people may be surprised to hear that Travis has been a real good hitter since the first day he pulled on a Washington uniform. At the close of the 1940 campaign, his eighth, he sported a lifetime average of .322, which happens to be better than those of Doc Cramer, Joe Cronin, Mel Ott, Buddy Myer, Bill Dickey and a lot of other more widely publicized performers. But it's an old story that the boys laboring deep in the second division rarely get deserving credit in print.

Tommy Henrich

Incidentally, even the Yankees, with the strongest publicity in the majors behind them, have a greatly underrated ball player. He is Tommy Henrich, Joe McCarthy's right fielder. Although Tommy is somewhere between .260 and .270 on the batting table, the men he plays against call him the outstanding right fielder in the league.

"You hear a lot about Di Maggio and Keller and Gordon and Dickey, but for all-around value, McCarthy hasn't got many boys who rank higher than Henrich," one of the Red Sox players told me. "Tommy hits in the clutch, with good power; he can run bases and throw; and no outfielder handles ground balls any surer."

A Close Game

As this is written, the Yankees are playing the Red Sox at Fenway Park. Ted Williams is hitting against Lefty Gomez. It is a close game and tension is high. On the first pitch Ted pulls one down the first base line which Johnny Sturm just misses with his mit. The ball rolls toward the right field corner, with Henrich after it on the fly. It looks like a cinch double.

But as Williams rounds the bag, Henrich stabs the pellet with his bare hand, braces himself in the soft grass and throws on a line to Sturm. Ted, who already had taken a couple of strides toward second, has to scramble back to first as best he can. Had Johnny been alert to the play, the Red Sox slugger would have been out. But having strayed away from the bag, the Yankee first sacker missed the putout by an eyelash. However, although it failed to connect, you had to give an A to Henrich for effort.

By the way, Clark Griffith made the headlines again by calling the present Yankee trio of Henrich, Di Maggio, and Keller the greatest in American League history. Leave it to "Griff" to start the boys arguing in the dugout and press box.

Distributed Power

DETROIT (AP)—Buck Freeman hit 20 doubles, 26 triples and 25 homers in 1899 to set a record that has never been matched for near-equal distribution of extra-base hits.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Sales (to 1 p. m.)	300,000
Previous day's sales	497,120
1941 volume to date	84,934,469
1940 volume to date	135,829,715

Stock Market Is Undecided; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP)—Specialties accounted for the few feeble rallying flurries in today's stock market while most leaders shifted indifferently over a narrowly irregualr route.

Some buying cropped up on the theory a comeback might be in the offing after the nine-session stalemate. The majority of gains that appeared were in minor fractions, and declines were plentiful near the final hour. Dealings were relatively sluggish, transfers being at the rate of about 500,000 shares.

Aside from the usual speculative wariness preceding a week end brokers said, Wall Street still was dubious regarding the war, the Far Eastern crisis, taxes and price controls. Labor news, it was added, served as a handicap. Mild optimism was derived from the fact offerings never were urgent. Business prospects continued to prop individual issues.

Among stocks Consolidated Aircraft was lifted to a new 1941 top. Resistant also were Sears Roebuck, United Aircraft, Pan American Airways, Santa Fe, Bethlehem Steel, Chrysler and du Pont.

Behind, at times were General Motors, U. S. Steel, Anaconda, Texas Corp., Southern Railway, U. S. Rubber and American Telephone.

Rail Bonds Rise

Second-grade railroad liens accounted for most of the volume in today's bond market, the more active issues pushing slightly higher.

A scatering of the rail securities sold down by shades.

Gains among the best performers ran from major fractions to more than a point toward noon.

U. S. Governments, which declined small amounts yesterday, slipped again today, selling over the counter at prices as much as 3/32 point below the previous close. Sales in the stock exchange matched the dealer quotations.

The rails' improvement, based largely on earnings prospects, saw advances posted for Pere Marquette 5s, Missouri-Pacific "F" 5s of '77, Santa Fe 4s of '95, Alleghany 5s, and Canadian National 5s. Other gainers included International Telephone 5s, Utah Power 5s, and Texas Corp. 3s.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept. Wheat	1.12⅛	1.11⅛	1.12⅛	1.12⅛
Chicago	1.07¾	1.06½	1.07¾	1.07⅜
Minneapolis	1.06⅛	1.04⅞	1.05½	1.06⅛
Kansas City				
Oct. Wheat	.76½	.75½	.76	.75⅝
Winnipeg				
Dec. Wheat				
Chicago	1.15¾	1.14⅜	1.15⅝	1.15⅝
Minneapolis	1.10½	1.09½	1.10½	1.10⅜
Kansas City	1.08⅜	1.07	1.08	1.08¼
Winnipeg	.78⅛	.77¼	.77⅝	.77¼
May Wheat				
Chicago	1.19¼	1.17⅞	1.19⅛	1.18⅞
Minneapolis	1.14	1.13⅛	1.14	1.13¾
Kansas City	1.11¼	1.10	1.11	1.10¾
Winnipeg	.82¼	.81½	.81⅞	.81½
Sept. Corn				
Chicago	.79	.78⅜	.78¾	.78⅜
Kansas City	....	....	.70¼	.70¼
Dec. Corn				
Chicago	.82⅜	.81½	.82	.81¼
Kansas City	....	....	....	.75
Sept. Oats				
Chicago (new)	.42⅛	.41½	.42	.42
Minneapolis	.38	.37⅜	.38	.38
Winnipeg (Oct.)	.42¼	.41	.41⅞	.41
Rye, Chicago				
Sept. (new)	.70⅛	.68½	.70	.69⅝
Dec.	.74	.72⅛	.73⅞	.73⅛
May	.78½	.76¾	.73⅜	.77½

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct (old)	1.44¾	1.46½	1.44⅜	1.46½	1.44⅞
Oct (new)	1.45	1.46⅞	1.44⅝	1.46¾	1.45
Dec	1.46	1.47⅜	1.45¾	1.47⅜	1.46
May	1.49⅜	1.51⅞	1.48⅞	1.51⅜	1.49¼

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept	10.17	10.22	10.10	10.20	10.20
Oct	10.30	10.32	10.22	10.32	10.32
Dec	10.50	10.55	10.42	10.52	10.52

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
Oct.	94.1	94.1	93.8	94.1	95.0	
Dec.	93.0	93.0	92.8	92.8	93.4	
March	92.9	92.9	92.9	92.9	92.9	
Tops						
Oct.	125.0	125.0	124.5	124.5	125.0	
Dec.	123.0	123.0	122.3	122.3	123.1	
March	120.6	120.6	120.0	120.0	120.8	

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct	16.61	16.82	16.56	16.56	16.75
Dec	16.75	16.99	16.72	16.73	16.82
Jan	16.78	17.00	16.78	16.78	16.80
Mar	16.90	17.11	16.84	16.87	16.94
May	16.91	17.12	16.85	16.89	16.95
July	16.85	17.06	16.83	16.83	16.90

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	14.54	14.55	14.54	14.55b	14.53
	....	....	....	14.55b	14.55
March	....	....	....	14.56b	14.49

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
N Y Sept					
No 3	2.74	2.80	2.74	2.80	2.75
Wld May					
No 4	1.91½	1.92½	1.89	1.92	1.89½

Crude Rubber

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	22.30b	22.26d	....	....	22.50
December	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.55

b-Bid. d-Offered.

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	7.60	7.61	7.60	7.60b	7.65
Dec.	7.75	7.75	7.68	7.70	7.76

b—Bid.

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	6.28	6.31	6.28	6.30b	6.33

b Bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*Nov	35.25	35.65	35.20	35.65	35.50
*Dec	35.25	35.55	35.20	35.55	35.50

Eggs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*Oct.	28.65	28.75	27.90	28.75	28.75
*Nov.	28.65	28.70	28.10	28.70	28.75
*S.s.					

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by Ratjen & Flagg. All prices at N. Y. unless otherwise noted.

—1941— High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
54⅜	46	Abbott (1.60a)	3	53	53	53	A'g 7
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	3	50¾	50⅝	50¾	A'g 7
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp(.15g)	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	8	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	+ ⅛
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 6
5	3¾	Alaska Jun (1½)	45	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
⅜	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	½	½	½	+ ⅛
9¼	5½	Alleg pf xw	8	8	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
10⅝	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	26	9⅛	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅜
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	11	21½	20	20	
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1½g)	5	24	23⅞	24	
11¼	7¾	Allen Ind (½g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	6	163½	162½	162¾	+ ¾
11¾	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jul 24
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	3	13½	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
8⅛	5¼	Allied Stores	12	8	7⅞	7⅞	
84	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	84	84	84	+ ¼
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg(1g)	9	29¾	29	29	— ½
21	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	2	21	21	21	
1⅝	1⅛	Am Leather	1	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	A'g 5
18	10	Amal Leath pf	1	18	18	18	Jul 28
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	1	60½	60⅜	60½	A'g 7
147⅜	143⅜	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	A'g 6
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	12	41⅞	41	41	— ⅞
5⅜	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	6	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	1	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	1	37¾	37	37	— ½
3	1	Am Cable & R	21	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	1	88	87⅜	87⅜	— ⅝
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	180	180	180	A'g 7
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	1	31⅞	31½	31½	— ½
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	2	76¼	76⅛	76⅛	— ⅜
23⅛	18⅛	Am Ch & C 1.20g	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	Jul 30
121	98½	Am Chicle 4a)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	— ¼
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	A'g 5
7¾	4⅜	Am Comm Al	3	7	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
19½	9½	Am Crys S (¾g)	6	19⅜	19	19	A'g 7
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	2	1½	1½	1½	A'g 7
5	3¾	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun 27
1¼	½	Am & For Pow	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 7
19½	11⅞	Am FP $6 pf .90k	2	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	—1⅛
23⅞	14¾	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	12	22¾	22	22	—1½
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	2	36	35	35	— ⅝
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
33¼	27	Am H & L pf (3)	9	33¼	33¼	33¼	A'g 4
51⅛	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	2	51¼	51	51⅛	
17⅜	11½	Am Ice	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
24¼	20	Am Ice pf(½e)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	3	4	4	4	
13¼	10⅜	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	5	47½	47½	47½	A'g 1
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	1	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ¼
95¼	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	1	93	93	93	— ¼
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.54g)	2	12½	12½	12½	
5⅜	2¼	Am M & Metal	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ¼
20⅜	15½	Am Metal (¾g)	3	19½	19½	19½	— ¼
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	9	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
46¾	30	APL $6 pf(41¼k)	6	33⅜	32⅞	32⅞	— ½
39	25	APL $5 pf(3.44k)	6	30¼	29½	29½	— ⅞
7¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	9	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am R Mill(1.05g)	6	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (¼g)	5	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
10¼	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jul 31
45⅜	34	Am Sm&R (1½g	7	42⅝	42¼	42⅝	— ⅛
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	152⅛	152⅛	152⅛	A'g 5
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	43	43	43	—1
28½	19	Am Stl Fd(1¼g)	4	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	
11¼	9⅝	Am Stores (½g)	3	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ¼
13½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	1	11	11	11	Jul 30
20½	13	Am Sug R (½g)	12	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅜
93	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	1	91½	91½	91½	+1
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	19½	19¼	19¼	
168¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	12	154	153⅜	153⅝	— ⅜
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	1	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	+ ⅝
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	1	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	+ ⅜
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	155½	155½	155½	A'g 7
57	52	Amer Tob pf 2½	1	52	52	52	A'g 5
34¾	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	5	32	30⅝	30⅝	—1⅝
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (4½g)	•9	73½	72⅞	72⅞	
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	122⅜	122⅜	122⅜	+ ⅜
31¾	23¼	Bigelow S (3g)	2	31⅞	31½	31½	— ¼
23	16½	Black & Deck(2)	3	22¼	22	22¼	A'g 7
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox .30g	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (½g)	1	15½	15½	15½	A'g 7
19	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	28	18½	17¾	17⅝	— ⅝
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br (1g)	2	30½	30½	30½	— ⅜
23⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	5	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞	+ ⅞
20⅛	18⅜	Borden Co (.90g)	7	20	20	20	— ⅛
20⅜	16	Borg-Warn .80g	9	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	5	2⅞	2½	2½	A'g 7
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	33	33	33	A'g 6
4⅝	3¼	Brew Corp (.20g)	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	A'g 7
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (½g)	2	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1g)	5	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
41	30	Briggs & S(1½g)	1	31	31	31	A'g 7
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	A'g 7
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	10	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	A'g 7
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	11	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
14⅛	10	Bkly Un Gas	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	A'g 7
33½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	33¼	33½	33½	Jul 28
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	1	20½	20½	20½	A'g 7
12⅝	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	6	10⅞	10½	10½	— ½
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	11	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
8⅛	5½	Budd Wheel .45g	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
34¼	23¼	Bullard Co (1g)	9	26⅜	26	26	—1⅜
33¾	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	1	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	A'g 5
20⅞	15¾	Burling (.95g)	3	20⅛	19⅞	20	+ ¼
56½	49	Burling pf (2¾)	3	56½	56½	56½	
9⅜	7⅝	Burr Add (.45g)	3	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ¼
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	43	3⅜	3	3¼	+ ⅜
6⅞	4½	Butler Br (.30g)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
23	19⅝	But Bros pf(1½)	2	23	22⅝	22⅝	A'g 6
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	3	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
12	7½	Byron Jack(½g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¾
22¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	2	22	21¾	22	
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	A'g 1
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	3	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	6	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy(.85g)	2	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
15⅜	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	24	14⅜	14½	14½	— ⅛
5¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	32	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1g)	1	36½	36½	36½	
3⅜	2¼	Capital Ad A	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	A'g 4
30½	22	Carpent Stl 1½g	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	A'g 1
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	4	2⅞	2¾	2¾	A'g 6
82	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	7	80½	79	79	—1
50⅝	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	2	48	47¾	47¾	— ¼
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	11	28¼	27¾	27¾	— ⅝
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	A'g 7
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	9	18⅜	18	18	— ⅜
3⅛	1½	Cent Foundry	5	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅜
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	2	4	4	4	A'g 6
12¼	4¼	Cent Violetta S	7	12⅛	11	11	—1
4	2½	Century Rib M	2	4	4	4	A'g 5
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	4	32⅝	32¼	32¼	— ¼
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	4	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (¾g)	3	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
21¾	17½	Cham P&F(¾g)	1	21½	21½	21½	
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	24	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞	
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	4	100¼	100¼	100¼	A'g 7
37⅛	21¼	Ches Corp	26	33¼	33¼	33¼	
1¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1½	1½	1½	
5¾	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	11	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
3	½	Chi Great West	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
10⅝	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	10	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	— ½
3¼	5	Chi Mail O (⅛e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
19½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	15•	18¾	18¼	18¼	— ½
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	41½	41½	41½	A'g 5
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	—1⅜
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 4
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 1
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 4
9½	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	3	9⅛	9	9	
14¼	10¾	Chickasha (¼g)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Childs Co	4	2	1⅞	2	A'g 7
72⅛	55	Chrysler (3g)	8	58½	57¾	57¾	— ⅝
10¾	8¾	City I & F (.60g)	1	10½	10½	10½	
3½	2¼	City Stores	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
40½	20¼	Clark Equip 1½g	4	40	39	39	A'g 5
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br(.80g)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ½
40	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	18	40⅜	39¾	40⅛	+ ⅜
37⅜	28½	Cluett P (1¼g)	9	37¼	36¾	37¼	+ ¾
106	87	Coca-Cola (2¼g)	1	95	95	95	+ ½
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	A'g 6
14⅝	11⅛	Colgate-P (⅓a)	2	14	14	14	
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	101½	101½	101½	A'g 6
20¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2¾g	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	A'g 7
20	14	Col Fuel & I ¾g	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	A'g 5
21¾	14¾	Col Br A (1.35g)	2	16⅛	16	16	
21	14¾	Col Br B (1.35g)	3	15¾	15¾	15¾	
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	
92½	73	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	76	76	76	A'g 6
6⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	2	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
26¾	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	26	26	26	A'g 1
83	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	1	81	81	81	A'g 7
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	3	24⅞	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	Jul 28
37⅞	28¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	4	30¼	30⅛	30⅛	
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4¼)	2	106	106	106	Jul 29
11⅞	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼g)	10	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	13	⅛	⅜	⅜	
65⅝	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	5	60	59½	59½	
30⅛	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	48	25⅞	25⅝	25¾	— ⅛
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	A'g 2
18½	14	Congoleum (1)	3	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ¼
39¼	22½	Cons Aire (2g)	54	40¼	38¾	39¼	+ ⅛
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅜
8⅛	5¾	Cons Cop (½g)	24	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
23⅜	17¼	Cons Ed (1.60)	13	18¼	18	18	— ⅛
107⅜	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	100½	100⅜	100½	
1¼	½	Con Film Ind	2	½	½	½	— ⅛
11	7¼	Cons F pf (½k)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
3½	2¼	Cons Laundries	5	2½	2½	2½	Jul 29
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	13	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
3½	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
7¼	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
30	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	3	28¼	28	28	—2
106⅜	99	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	+ ⅜
16½	12½	Container (¾g)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
5¼	4⅜	Cont Bak (new)	69	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
104	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	9	105½	104⅜	105¼	+1¼
40½	31⅜	Cont Can (1g)	5	37⅞	37¼	37½	
9⅛	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	A'g 2
45⅛	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	45	44¾	45	+ ½
4⅛	2⅝	Cont Motors	27	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
26¾	17⅜	Cont Oil (¾g)	8	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
23½	15½	Cont Steel (½g)	1	20	20	20	—1
18⅞	13	Cop'weld (.40g)	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
56	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	54	54	54	Jul 30
53½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	4	52½	52¼	52¼	
47⅜	33¾	Coty Inc (⅛g)	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
⅞	½	Coty Internat'l	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
19⅞	13	Crane Co (.80e)	14	17¾	17	17	— ½
19	14⅞	C of Wheat(1.60)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	A'g 6
9	4⅜	Crosley Corp	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	A'g 4
27⅜	19⅝	Crown C&S(1½g)	5	24¼	24	24	— ¼
45½	39¾	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	2	42¼	42½	42½	A'g 7
15⅜	11⅛	Crown Zel (¾g)	18	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
47¼	35½	Crucible Steel	13	42	41	41	— ¾
98½	82	Crucible pf (5)	1	88½	88	88	— ½
8	3½	Cuban-Am Sug	27	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	— ¼
67½	41⅞	Cuban-AS pf 5½	2	68	67	68	+ ½
16½	11½	Cudahy Pack	1	14¾	14½	14½	
25	19⅞	Cuneo Pr (1½)	1	21⅝	21½	21½	A'g 6
1⅞	⅞	Curtis Publish	6	1	1	1	
45	33	Curtis P pf(¾k)	2	33	33	33	A'g 6
34¾	28	Curtis P p pf (3)	2	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	
9¾	7¼	Curtiss-W (⅛e)	85	8⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
29½	24½	Curtiss-W A (2)	4	27⅜	27¼	27¼	— ¼
20	15	Cutler-H (¾g)	1	19½	19	19½	A'g 7
3	2	Davega Str(.30g)	6	4⅞	4½	4⅝	+ ⅝
17¾	14⅝	Davega S pf(1¼)	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jul 28
8¾	6¼	Davison C (.60g)	15	8¾	8¼	8½	A'g 7
26¾	18⅝	Deere & Co (½g)	9	26

Commerce and Finance · **News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance** · Business and Industry

Machine Yarn Seen Taking Place of Silk

NEW YORK (AP)—The country's rayon industry in the second quarter of this year achieved record production of filament yarn, which is used as stocking material, it was revealed, while the head of an important chain of rayon mills assured American women the stoppage of silk will not deprive them "for long" of fine woven goods and hosiery.

Figures for rayon production were from "Rayon Organon," published by Textile Economics Bureau, Inc., and showed filament yarn production in the three months to June 30 was 112,000,000 pounds, 5 per cent over the previous quarterly record of 106,200,000 pounds made in the first three months of 1941. Filament is also used for dress goods, knitted under and outer garments, tapestries and upholstery.

Silk on Way Out

J. Spencer Love, President of Burlington Mills Corp., which operates 36 plants in North Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee, said:

"The present silk embargo situation will undoubtedly shorten by a year or two the time during which man-made yarns will almost completely replace silk for all uses. The public does not recognize what all yarn processors have known for some time, namely that silk has been on the way out for several years.

"Various Rayon producers," Mr. Love said, "have in recent years been developing especially strong yarns which have proved satisfactory for the manufacture of hosiery. Certain fine cotton mercerized yarns can also be substituted for silk, but unfortunately these types of yarns are completely sold at the present time, and there are no available supplies.

"Within a reasonable time, however, various rayon and other yarns should become more available, and it is expected that the nylon supply will be doubled within the next year.

"This does not mean, however, that there will not be considerable temporary dislocation, because many adjustments will have to be made."

The most serious danger in the current situation, Mr. Love said, is the possibility inexperienced manufacturers may use the wrong types of fibres or construct their fibres improperly.

Some Dangers

"Should this happen," he said, "the interim period might produce inferior merchandise that would unjustly give legitimate fabrics a black eye."

"Rayon Organon" also reported domestic production of rayon staple fibre in June was 10,000,000 pounds, and estimated the monthly rate would increase to 11,500,000 pounds by fall, when plants now under construction come into production.

In this country the staple fibre is used mostly in broad woven goods for men's and women's wear, although trade sources here heard that in Canada experiments were being made in using it for stockings.

In reviewing the record production, the trade paper said:

"Even at these production levels, the demand continued to exceed the supply."

Bank Clearings Increase 17.9 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 23 leading cities totaled $6,477,139,000 in the week ended Wednesday, an increase of 17.9 per cent over $5,492,814,000 in the comparable week a year ago, Dun & Bradstreet reported. The amount was also $572,328,000, or 9.7 per cent, above the preceding week.

Detroit recaptured the lead in percentage gain after losing it to Louisville last week. Transactions at the motor capital were 48.7 per cent better than a year ago. New Orleans was second with 47.8 and Louisville dropped to third with 46.8. Other important gainers were: St. Louis 40, Cleveland 38.9, Buffalo 37.5, Kansas City 37, and Atlanta 36.7.

Link-Belt Net Higher

CHICAGO—Link-Belt Company and subsidiaries reported for the six months ended June 30 consolidated net income of $1,307,015, equal after preferred dividends to $1.76 a share on the common stock outstanding, compared with $965,279, or $1.26 a share, for the like 1940 period.

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SEC, Investors Offer Changes To Simplify Securities Laws

WASHINGTON — (AP) The Securities Commission and the investment industry have sent to Congress proposals to overhaul and simplify the federal securities laws.

The proposed changes, mostly of a technical character, were embodied in about 1,000 pages of documents which officials said represented the first important attempt to revise the 1933 and 1934 securities laws. They touched nearly every phase of the business of corporations issuing securities, bankers selling securities to the public, and public trading in securities on stock exchanges.

In many cases, the commission and the industry representatives agreed; in others they differed sharply.

The commission said that certain industry proposals were regarded as "serious threats to the protection of the investing public and as a retrogression toward evils which impelled the enactment of these statutes in 1933 and 1934."

Safeguard Investors

The industry representatives replied that their proposals were designed to "fully safeguard investors without unnecessarily impeding the conduct of honest business. It is the view of the representatives of the industry that proper recognition has not been given by the commission to the fact that the efficient as well as the honest conduct of business is essential in the public interest and should be an important factor governing the formulation of all proposals as to statutory provisions and the establishment of regulations thereunder.

"The representatives of the industry believe that the proposals would in no sense weaken the basic provisions of either the Securities Act of 1933 or of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 nor deprive investors of adequate protection. But they will do much to aid business."

Stated briefly, the suggestions of the industry, some of which were approved by the SEC, are aimed at elimination of red tape in registering securities, easing restrictions on investment bankers, brokers and dealers, tightening loopholes in investor protection sections, increasing SEC authority over stock exchanges, and expanding the SEC membership from five to nine commissioners.

Some Differences

The SEC approved 55 of 86 suggestions made by the investment industry. Some differences of opinion between the commission and the industry remained after a year of conferences and persons close to the negotiations said these would have to be settled in Congress.

Chief negotiators with the SEC were the Investment Bankers Association of America, the National Association of Securities Dealers, the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Exchange.

The reports went to Congress with the understanding that the proposals in them would be the only ones for amending the two acts which would be recommended or supported in Congress by the commission and the four organizations.

Conferees during the long discussions of the bills also included representatives of 13 regional stock exchanges, life insurance executives and officials in some corporations which have issued securities.

Copies of the reports were sent to Chairman Robert Wagner (D-NY) of the Senate Banking Committee and Chairman Clarence Lea (D-Calif) of the House Interstate Commerce Committee.

Proposals Listed

The major suggestions of the investing industry for revision of the 1933 Securities Act include:

1. Simplification of procedure for registering new securities. Jointly recommended by the SEC and the industry.

2. Opening of the period between the filing of a registration statement and its effective date to solicitation of customers. Opposed by the SEC unless certain suggested safeguards are included.

3. Use of a "short form" or abbreviated prospectus for soliciting customers, with general prospectus still necessary before actual sales. Concurred in by the SEC.

4. Exemption of employee pension plans from registration. SEC opposes blanket exemption, but would agree to modified form giving it authority to control exemptions.

5. Exemption of issues up to $500,000 from registration. The SEC now may exempt issues up to $100,000 and opposed industry's proposal, but expressed willingness to try exemptions up to $300,000 with certain restrictions.

6. Require registration of securities sold privately, such as sales made directly to insurance companies or other institutional investors. The industry strongly supports this proposal, and the SEC concurs, provided institutional investors be permitted to carry on preliminary negotiations prior to effective date of registration.

7. Exempt securities coming under the public utility holding company from registration under the Securities Act. Opposed by the SEC.

More Proposals

Major changes suggested for the 1934 Securities Exchange Act include:

1. Extension of the registration of broker-dealers to partners of firms and officers and directors of corporations, with provisions so that the SEC could proceed against individuals accused of violating the law without being required to act against the entire firm or corporation as at present. Supported by both the industry and the SEC.

2. Prohibit the withdrawal of a broker-dealer registration while a revocation proceeding is in progress thus avoiding full disclosure of the facts. Proposed by the commission and concurred in by the industry.

3. Authorize the Federal Reserve Board to permit extensions of credit without collateral or on unregistered securities. Proposed by the board and accepted by the industry and the SEC.

4. Exemption from margin requirements on dealings between members of a securities exchange. Opposed by the SEC.

5. Segregation of funds deposited as collateral on customer-owned securities loaned by a broker. Opposed by the industry.

6. Require security issuers to solicit proxies prior to meetings of corporations. Proposal sponsored by SEC. New York exchanges proposed also that proxy section be extended to cover securities traded interstate on over-the-counter markets.

7. Repeal the provision requiring "insiders"—officers, directors or principal owners of corporations—to turn over to the corporation any profits on dealings in its securities made within six months. opposed by the SEC.

8. Give SEC authority to require security exchanges to enforce their rules and to assure "fair representation" of all members in the management of such exchanges. Both suggestions opposed by the industry.

9. Increased the SEC membership from 5 to 9. SEC "vigorously" opposed.

In a supplement asked by Mr. Lea, the SEC analyzed a bill for revising the 1933 and 1934 acts introduced April 14 by Representative James Wadsworth (R) of New York and expressed opposition to virtually every provision.

Robert McLean Stewart of the Investment Bankers Association said at a joint SEC-industry press conference that "the impressive thing about the two reports was that the area of agreement was so wide that the agreements overshadow the disagreements."

Steel Producers' Income Up 30 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Seventeen leading steel producers, representing nearly 85 per cent of the industry's capacity, earned a combined total net income of $58,864,188 in the second quarter of 1941, the magazine Steel reveals. This was 24.5 per cent less than the combined total of $77,983,710 earned by these companies in the first quarter this year, but 30 per cent more than $44,188,328 earned in the second quarter last year.

Eleven of the 17 companies reported their individual net profit in the second quarter this year was substantially lower than in the period ended March 31.

Principal factor responsible for the decrease, Steel says, was the proposed amendment to the Second Revenue Act of 1940, necessitating much larger provisions for Federal tax.

Increased operating costs, due to higher prices of raw materials and the steel wage increase last spring, also were important factors in reducing net income.

Net profit earned in the first half this year by the 17 companies totaled $137,809,484. This compared with $83,201,031 reported for the same period in 1940. None of the companies reported deficits incurred in the six months, against two that operated at a loss in the first half of 1940, Steel concludes.

Fabricated Structural Steel Bookings Increase

NEW YORK — New bookings by the fabricators of structural steel during June was only 13 per cent in excess of the average monthly business booked during the first half of 1941, according to the final reports received by the American Institute of Steel Construction. The new business booked during the six months of 1941, however, was about double the amount booked during the same period last year.

The shipments of fabricated structural steel during June slightly exceeded the average shipped by the industry during the first half of this year. The shipments for the first half of 1941 were 67 per cent of the shipments made in the like period of 1929. The tonnage of orders on hand which are scheduled for fabricating during the next four months amounts to 747,424 tons.

Employment Highest In U. S. History

NEW YORK (AP)—Employment in the United States reached the highest peak in history during June, affording jobs to 53,120,000 workers, the National Industrial Conference Board estimated in an employment survey.

This was 1,359,000 greater than the number employed in May and 6,193,000 above the figure for June, 1940. It was more than 5,000,000 ahead of the 1929 average, a big year for employment in the record books.

Unemployment, the Conference Board reported, dropped to 2,536,000 in June from 3,848,000 in May, reaching the lowest level since June, 1930.

Accounting for the June rise, the survey said, were greater than seasonal gains in all employment fields. The number of workers in manufacturing showed a contra-seasonal increase of 200,000; construction provided jobs for 333,000 more persons in June than in May, the total exceeding 3,000,000 for the first time since November, 1930.

"There were almost half a million more persons employed in agriculture in June than in May," said the survey. "There was an increase of 181,000 in the service industries, in which are included the armed forces. The service industries now employ more than 12,000,000, which is almost 2,000,000 more than in June, 1940.

"The number of unemployed in June was slightly greater than in June, 1930, but since that month the increase in the total labor force has amounted to about 6,500,000 persons."

U. S. to Purchase About 20 Per Cent Of 1941 Salmon Pack

WASHINGTON (AP) — Defense officials announced that the salmon industry had agreed to make available 1,200,000 cases of salmon, or about 20 per cent of the current season's pack for the Army, the Navy, and Great Britain.

The agreement was reached at the conference of salmon canners and representatives of Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, the OPM, the Surplus Marketing Administration and the War Department.

Quantities to be reserved for the Government and to be offered in bids submitted not later than Sept. 5 are divided among the several kinds of canned salmon as follows: Total of 450,000 cases of red salmon in No. 1 tall cans, or No. 1 flat cans, or both.

All of the current pack of cohoes (medium reds and silvers), all in No. 1 tall cans, Also 100,000 cases of chums in No. 1 tall cans, or No. 1 flats, or both; 450,000 cases of pinks in No. 1 tall cans, or No. 1 flats, or both.

Preliminary estimates place the current salmon pack at about 6,000,000 cases. The Government buying program will absorb about 45 per cent of the expected pack of reds, the premium grade; the entire pack of cohoes, which may range between 175,000 and 300,000 cases; and a small part of the pack of chums and pinks.

Pink salmon is the most widely consumed type, officials said.

Imports of Canada In June Increase

OTTAWA (CP) — Canada's June imports, excluding gold, totaled $119,924,000, compared with $90,705,000 in June, 1940, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

Total for the first six months this year was $645,284,000 compared with $496,101,000 in the same period last year.

June imports from the United States totaled $78,147,000 compared with $64,073,000 in June, 1940. Total during the first six months this year was $453,550,000 compared with $337,877,000.

Imports from the United Kingdom amounted to $10,875,000 against $10,126,000, while total for the half year was $63,466,000 against $66,099,000.

Imports in June from other leading countries, with figures for June, 1940, in parentheses: British West Indies, $2,743,000 ($2,276,000); New Zealand, $1,444,000 ($518,000); Brazil, $1,653,000 ($313,000); Colombia, $1,706,000 ($871,000); Australia, $969,000 ($2,537,000).

Code for Over-Counter Security Trade in Effect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

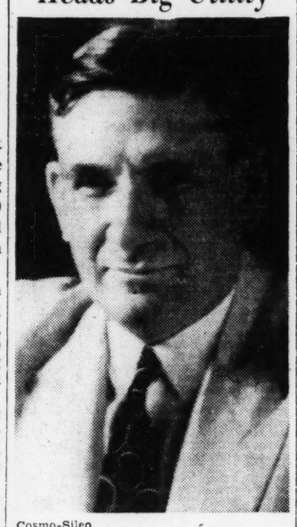
WASHINGTON — A National Uniform Practice Code for over-the-counter trading in securities, sponsored by the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc., has been declared effective August 1, Wallace H. Fulton, Executive Director announced.

This is the first time the vast over-the-counter securities business has codified, on a national basis, trading practices and method of settlement of contracts, Mr. Fulton said.

"It is believed," he said, "that the Code will simplify and facilitate transactions in the over-the-counter market, eliminate disputes and misunderstandings and improve the mechanisms of a free and open market."

The Code is the result of many months' work on the part of the Association's Uniform Practice Committee headed by Joseph T. Johnson, The Milwaukee Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

Heads Big Utility



Cosmo-Sileo

William F. Carey

Elected chairman of the board of the International Utilities Corp. Mr. Carey, New York City Sanitation Commissioner, replaces P. M. Chandler, resigned.

Hopson's Personal Assets Aid A. G. & E. To Meet Tax Claim

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury announced it had agreed with trustees of the Associated Gas & Electric Company holding system to settle back tax claims for $6,887,897. Officials declined to say what the Treasury claimed originally.

The plan, which is subject to approval of the Federal Court in New York, provides for the payment of $5,700,000 by the trustees and the remaining $1,187,897 by Howard C. Hopson, former head of the system, his three sisters, and certain investment and service companies organized by Mr. Hopson.

Technically, the agreement was for a larger amount, but it included $2,069,223 which was paid by the system over a year ago.

NEW YORK (AP)—Howard C. Hopson, one-time master of the giant Associated Gas & Electric System, and now serving five years in Federal prison at Lewisburg, Pa., has signed an agreement which turns over the bulk of his $5,000,000 personal assets to the companies he was convicted of defrauding, and to the Federal and New York State Governments for taxes, it was revealed.

The agreement is subject to the approval of Judge Vincent L. Leibell, supervising the reorganization of the Associated companies, and to agreement on tax compromises by State authorities. The Federal Government announced acceptance of payments both from Mr. Hopson and the Associated companies for back taxes.

Under provisions of the plan, the "Hopson interests," which include his family and certain of his companies, retain a $6,000 annuity on Hopson himself, bank accounts totaling $349,068 belonging to his two sisters, and interest in trust funds for two sisters, Amy H. Starch and Norma H. Jones, and their minor children, worth $471,081.

Among theassets which Mr. Hopson proposes to surrender is a personal trust fund of $219,000, and his New Jersey country home, Casa Strandella Farm, near Hopatcong.

Record British Note Circulation

LONDON (AP)—Note circulation continued its record breaking climb, reaching £667,024,000 for the week ended August 6, the statement of the Bank of England disclosed. Circulation figures have edged upward steadily since late January with the exception of two weeks marked by a decline and one unchanged week.

Government securities and reserves declined. This was the tenth consecutive decline registered for reserves. The proportion of reserves to liabilities also dropped, reaching 8.4 per cent, the lowest point since April 24, when the all time low of 5.0 was hit. A year ago the ratio stood at 9.5 per cent.

Brazil Increases Export Price on Coffee to U. S.

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP)—The Brazilian coffee department announced export price increases which will cost United States coffee drinkers an estimated $15,000,000 additional annually.

The increases range from 28 milreis (about $1.40) to 46 milreis (about $2.30) per 60-kilogram sack (about 132 pounds).

Walter J. Donnelly, U. S. Commercial Attache, said this would raise the retail price in the United States about 1.5 cents a pound.

The Brazilian action was believed to have resulted from similar Colombian increases.

The United States now guarantees annual quotas of 9,300,000 sacks from Brazil and 3,300,000 from Colombia.

Childs Co. Cuts Loss

NEW YORK (AP) — Childs Co., restaurant chain, reported net loss for the first half of this year of $180,211, compared with a net loss of $753,647 in the first half of 1940. The 1941 period loss was after $80,902 in unamortized cost of improvements to a terminated leasehold and after crediting the account with $57,585 excess principal amount of debentures reacquired.

Proposed Security Law Shifts Seen of Small Aid to Bankers

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—At long—very long—last, bills to overhaul the machinery of the government's control of Wall Street are to get a real push through the Halls of Congress. Not since 1934 has there been any substantial loosening up of the Securities Act. In the intervening years the SEC has obtained Act after Act to extend its power, but neither the Stock Exchange nor the investment banking "industry" has been able to get a word edgewise into the statute books, except for one small change last summer.

Negotiations which have now culminated in a joint Washington press conference of the SEC and all hands concerned have been dragging along for well over a year. Both the Stock Exchange and the investment bankers have been prodding the Commission for years for amendments to the law, but it was only in mid-1940 that the Commission ceased giving its stock reply that, in effect, the times were not politically opportune—whatever that meant.

SEC Has Inside Track

Two sets of proposals, each in the form of over 150 pages of proposed statutory clauses and changes together with explanation, are to be submitted to Congress. One is the SEC's. The other is the joint product of the Stock Exchange, the Curb, the Investment Bankers Association, and the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It is not hard to guess which one has the best chance of passage.

There is general satisfaction in Wall Street that at last some kind of modifications of the law are almost sure to go through. But this satisfaction is very tempered. The proposed revisions can be roughly divided into three groups—those on which everybody agrees, those wanted by the industry but not by the SEC, and those wanted by the SEC but not by the industry. Measured by Street desires in years gone by, even those asked for by the "industry" without SEC agreement are quite mild, and those "within the area of agreement" between the industry and the SEC are milder still.

Following is a rough summary of the proposed changes.

The present law permits underwriters, between the registration of a security and the "effective date" when it can be sold (i. e., during the "waiting period") to give potential buyers information, but not to solicit them, except orally (i. e., not in interstate commerce). The investment bankers says that in practice they can't just give information without appearing to solicit (i. e., "if we told a jury we had merley given the customer information without soliciting his business the jury wouldn't believe it"). So the bankers want to be allowed to solicit business during the waiting period—within limits. The limits would be that, of course, the customer couldn't buy till the "effective date" of the end of the "waiting period"; also the banker would be required to make (legally) sure that a prospectus was in the hands of the buyer a day before the sale was completed, or he must be given the privilege of canceling the sale if, after looking through the prospectus, the issue doesn't sound so good to him.

SEC Against Oral Offering

But it looks as though the bankers stirred up trouble when they originally advanced this proposal in the negotiations. For the SEC has another plan. It has decided that the law is unsafe in permitting an underwriter to make an oral offering at any time without first being legally certain that the customer has had a prospectus in his hands 24 hours before the offering. It wants to close this "loophole." Since a large proportion of the business is done over the phone, this would give the bankers considerable trouble. With obvious reluctance they are willing to see this rule applied up to the "effective date," but no further.

By and large, this issue is a detail. Both sides have agreed that the only purpose of the amendments is to make the law more workable and only if that can be done without weakening the safeguards to the investor. But it is evident that the bankers have gained little and that little is offset by the SEC's new idea for "tightening up" the law still further.

The next amendments are simpler explained. The law now requires first a gargantuan "registration statement" to be filed with the commission. Then the prospectus—and the only prospectus on which securities can be sold—must contain all the important data, and is generally made up of excerpts from the registration statement. Lest the underwriter incur liabilities for "omission of material fact," the lawyers generally lift everything but the kitchen sink out of the registration statement into the prospectus, making it too overloaded with actually unimportant information to be readable.

For a big offering the registration statement may run around 1,500 pages and the prospectus from 50 to 100. On top of that a prospectus has to be given not only with each sale out of the original underwriting by the original dealer, but also with each sale for the next twelve months by anybody, even on the floor of the stock exchange.

Disagree on Prospectuses

All hands now agree, first, to consolidate prospectus and registration statement by making the prospectus the core of the registration statement, with references to bulky pertinent data, tables, and so forth, which must be submitted on registration. Second, to permit a "limited prospectus" something like the old-fashioned prospectus which briefed the essential information in a readable form. Third, that brokers and dealers who weren't in on the original offering shan't have to deliver a prospectus with each sale for a year after the original offering. On this score the underwriters want the SEC to have the privilege, after eight months, of excusing even the original dealers from supplying a prospectus with every sale, if the security has been listed; but the Commission doesn't want this discretion.

Fourth, all hands agree (i. e., the Commission agrees) to exempt revenue bonds, foreign government guaranties of issues of its political subdivisions, and small issues up to $300,000 (the exemption now runs only up to $100,000) from registration. The bankers ask that the top be lifted to $500,000. They also want utility issues which comply with the Utility Act of 1935 to be exempt from the registration procedure of the 1933 Act, just as the issues of railroads, which are subject to the ICC, are exempt. But the SEC is against it.

(To be continued)

Crude Oil Output Declines, but Still Well Above 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Petroleum Institute reported the nation's crude oil production for the week ended Aug. 2 averaged 3,695,250 barrels daily, a decrease of 174,700 barrels from the previous week's average. In the comparable week a year ago the daily average output was 3,062,050 barrels.

The institute's reports indicated refineries operated at 89.5 per cent of capacity, averaging 3,845,000 barrels of crude run to stills daily, against 91.4 per cent operation and an average of 3,920,000 barrels daily the week before. A year earlier the total was 3,485,000 barrels daily.

Finished and unfinished gasoline stocks at the end of the week totaled 86,779,000 barrels compared with 86,545,000 barrels at the end of the previous week and 88,892,000 barrels a year earlier.

Gasoline production for the week was 13,204,000 barrels against 12,860,000 the preceding week.

Crude and refined oil imports totaled 2,108,000 barrels, a daily average of 301,143 barrels, against the previous week's 1,492,000 barrels and an average of 213,143 barrels. Receipts in bond during the six months through May, 1941, averaged 52,900 barrels, partly for re-export and partly for ships' bunkers, the U. S. Bureau of Mines reported.

Hanna Reopens Clifton Iron Ore Fields in N. Y.

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Clifton iron ore fields in St. Lawrence County, New York — unworked since 1870—are being reopened by the M. A. Hanna Co. of Cleveland because of growing demand for armor plate, the company announced.

Construction work is under way and actual mining operations will be started next June by the Clifton Ore Co., a subsidiary of M. A. Hanna, which operates great lakes ships, docks and mines.

"Though large steel companies are reported considering development of additional New York State iron ore deposits, none contemplate operations so soon," the company said, adding that Clifton's annual tonnage is expected to average over 300,000 tons of lump and "sinter" ore of low phosphorous content.

Purity Bakeries Corp.

CHICAGO (AP)—Purity Bakeries Corporation reported net income for the 28 weeks ended July 12 was $686,571, or 89 cents a share, compared with $569,223, or 74 cents a share, for the corresponding 1940 period.

Reserve Finds Rapid Rise In U. S. Industry

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that the pace of industry quickened to 162 per cent of the 1935-1939 average in July as a result of the defense program.

The board's index of factory production was 157 in June and 121 in July of last year. Before the war, the index was 104.

Reviewing the business situation in its monthly bulletin, the board made these observations:

"Activity is currently at a point where shortages are evident in many lines, particularly in the supply of metals and other basic materials.

"As in other recent months, consumer demand has been unusually heavy, particularly for automobiles and other durable goods. Demand for agricultural products and their manufacturers has also been unusually strong.

"Commodity prices have advanced rapidly since early March, notwithstanding further action taken by governmental agencies to limit price increases. In the latter part of July basic commodity prices as a group were one-fourth higher than early in March and 50 per cent above the pre-war level.

"The cost of living, which had shown little rise before March, advanced steadily thereafter and by July was about 5 per cent higher than in March and 8 per cent higher than before the war.

"National income payments by June had advanced to a rate of about $88,000,000,000 a year, approximately $14,000,000,000 or 19 per cent higher than in May, 1940, when the defense program was initiated."

Securities Sales By Canada in May Show an Increase

OTTAWA (Canadian Press)—Sales of securities by Canada to other countries in May were valued at $2,500,000 compared with $2,100,000 in the previous month, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics said. The increase was due to greater liquidation of United States securities, sales of which amounted to $1,800,000 compared with $1,100,000 in April.

Dominions, Dominion guarantees, Canadian municipals and Canadian corporation issues also were sold on balance in the United States, while provincials and unguaranteed railway bonds were repurchased. There were also small purchases in May from the United Kingdom and other countries.

During the first five months of this year sales to all countries amounted to $36,490,921 compared with $78,136,079 in the corresponding period of 1940. Purchases from all countries for the same period amounted to $26,450,915 compared with $59,634,139.

Sales of United States securities amounted to $6,400,000 during the first five months of this year compared with $10,000,000 during the same period last year, while sales of Canadian securities amounted to $3,800,000 compared with $7,500,000.

Sheaffer Pen Pays Extra

FORT MADISON, Iowa (AP)—Directors of W. A. Sheaffer Pen Company declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, both payable Aug. 25 to stockholders of record Aug. 15.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

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New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 3¼s 46-44	107.22	107.21	107.21
5 4¼s 52-47	119.14	119.14	119.14
10 2½s 53-49	107.30	107.30	107.30
10 2½s 52-50	108.5	108.5	108.5
6 2½s 54-52	106	106	106
2 2¾s 65-60	110.27	110.27	110.27

New York City Bonds

8 3s 80	105½	105⅜	105½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
7 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	56½	56½	56½
1 Adams Exp 4½s 46 st	106	106	106
2 Alb & Sus 3½s 46	80	80	80
14 Alleghany cv 5s 44	92⅜	92¼	92¼
51 Alleghany cv 5s 49	79¼	78¾	78¾
19 Alleghany 5s 50 st	63¼	63	63⅛
5 Am & For P 5s 2030	63¼	63⅛	63⅛
8 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102¼	102⅛	102⅛
1 Am Int 5½s 49	102¼	102¼	102¼
6 Am T & T 5½s 43	101¼	101 1-16	101⅛
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	103½	103½	103½
22 Ann Arbor 4s 95	60	60	60
3 Arm Del 4s 57	106¼	106¼	106¼
8 Arm Del 4s 55	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
3 AT&SF 4s 95	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
3 At&SF ajff 4s 95 st	91¼	91⅛	91⅛
2 AT&SF 4s 2909- 55	100⅛	100	100
1 AT&SF 4½s 48	103⅝	103⅜	103⅜
1 Atl&Cha AL 4½s 44	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜
5 Atl & Birm 4s 33	16¾	16½	16¾
13 A C Line 1st 4s 52	80½	80⅛	80¼
15 A C Line cit 4s 52	71½	71⅜	71⅜
6 A C Line 4½s 64	63½	63⅜	63½
2 A C Line 5s 45	90¾	90¾	90¾
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	36½	36½	36½
5 B&O 95s t A	36	35⅜	35⅜
4 B&O 95 st C	40	40	40
12 B&O 2000 st D	35½	35¼	35¼
12 B&O 96 st F	35¾	35½	35½
62 B&O cv 60 st	62¾	62¼	62½
18 B&O 4s 48	63¼	62¾	62¾
2 B&OPLE¾WV 4s 51st	51¾	51¾	51¾
4 B&O S W 50 st	44¼	44¼	44¼
1 B&O T C 4s 50	52	52	52
2 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	49½	49½	49½
1 Beth Ste 3¼s 52	106½	106½	106½
2 Bell T Pa 5s 48 B	110½	110½	110½
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	106½	106¼	106½
1 Beth Stl 3s 60	104	104	104
3 Boston&Me 5s 67	77½	77½	77½
24 Boston&Me 4½s 70	34	33¾	34
17 Boston&Me 4s 60	71½	71¼	71½
5 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	110¾	110¾	110¾
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	110½	110½	110½
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	94¼	94	94
5 Buf Gen El 4⅛s 81	112⅜	112¾	112¾
4 Buf R&P 57 st	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
5 Bur C R&No 5s 34	7	7	7
9 Bur C R&No 5s 34 ct	6½	6½	6½
10 Bush Term 3s 55	53	52½	53
1 Can Nat 6s 69 Oct	105½	105½	105½
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	102	101¾	101¾
3 Can Pac 5s 44	105	105	105
6 Can Pac 4½s 46	89	89	89
2 Can Pac 4s perp	62	62	62
10 Celanese 3s 55	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
2 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	95½	95⅛	95½
2 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	4½	4½	4½
1 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	15	15	15
2 Cen Pac 5s 60	54¼	54¼	54¼
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	71¾	71¾	71¾
5 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	19½	19	19
2 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	18	18	2
5 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	17¼	17¼	17¼
17 Certain-td 5½s 48	87¼	87	93
12 C&O 3½s 96D	104⅛	104⅜	104½
2 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
10 Chi & Alton 3s 49	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
1 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	82½	82½	82½
4 CB&Q 4½s 77	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
3 CB&Q gen 4s 58	81	81	81
15 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	97¼	97	97
6 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	93¼	92¼	93
4 Chi & E Ill inc 97	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
8 ConGtW ine 4s 2038	37¼	37¼	37¼
6 Chi I & L 6s 47	11½	11½	11½
50 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	12	11¾	12
2 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3	2⅞	3
25 CM&SP 4½s 89C	41½	41½	41½
25 CM&SP 4½s 89E	41⅜	41½	41⅜
13 CM&SP gen 4s 89	41¼	41	41
1 CM&SP 3½s 89 B	39½	39½	39½
15 Chi&NW 6½s 36	35	35	35
19 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	20⅝	20½	20½
10 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
4 Chi & NW rfg 4s 2037	19	19	19
9 Chi&NW4½s2037C	19¼	19⅛	19⅛
10 Chi & NW 4s 87	28⅛	28	28
1 Chi&NW 4s 87 st	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
20 CRI & P 4½s 52A	14½	14¼	14½
16 CRI & P 4s 88	22⅜	22½	22¾
76 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	13¾	13½	13⅝
10 CRI & P rfg 4s 34 reg	13¼	13¼	13¼
7 CTH & SE inc 5s 60	52	52	52
11 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	109⅛	108⅝	108⅝
2 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
3 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	95¼	95	95
2 Childs Co 5s 43	43½	43½	43½
5 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	109½	109½	109½
21 CCC&StL 4½s 77	55½	55⅛	55⅛
2 CCC&SLCWM4s91	55¾	55¾	55¾
1 Cley Elec Ill 3s 70	109½	109½	109½
3 ClevUnTerm5½s 72	86¼	86	86
4 ClevUnTerm5s73	75¼	75	75
3 ClevUnTerm4½s 77C	67¼	67¼	67¼
18 Col & So 4½s 80	22⅜	22½	22⅜
1 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
4 Columbia G 5s 52 May	103⅝	103½	103⅝
4 Col&So Oh El 3¼s 70	109⅜	109½	109½
27 ComlMack ine 69ww	53½	53	53
2 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	108¾	108¾	108¾
32 Comwlth Edcv3½s58	111	111	111
1 Conn R&L 4½s 51st	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
7 Con Edis 3½s 48	106½	106¼	106½
2 Con Edis 3½s 56	105½	105½	105½
1 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
4 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	84	84	84
1 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Cuba No Rv 5½s 42	22¾	22¾	22¾
1 CubaNoRoR1½s42rct	20	20	20
4 Curtis Pub 3s 55	99	99	99
1 Dayton P & L 3s 70	108	108	108
26 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	55¾	55½	55½
9 D & R G 4½s 36	14¾	14½	14½
40 D & R G 4s 36	14⅝	14¼	14½
6 D & R G West 5s 78	14	14	14
10 Det Ed 4s 65	111¾	111½	111¾
4 Det Ed 3s 70	107⅛	107	107
5 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	105¾	105¾	105¾
49 Erie rfg 5s 67	32	31¼	31¼
17 Erie rfg 5s 75	32	31¼	31¼
15 Erie 1st 4s 96	91½	90¾	91½
5 Erie gen lien 4s 96	57½	57½	57½
3 Erie & Jer 6s 55	95½	95½	95½
138 Erie 4s 95 wi	83	82¾	83
50 Erie 4s 53	51¼	51¼	51¼
2 Steel Cast 5½s 49	95	94¼	94¼
4 Ga G Ala cn 5s 45	14½	14½	14½
1 Goodrich 4¼s 56	106¼	106¼	106¼
8 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	90¼	90¼	90¼
6 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	102¼	101¾	101¾
11 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	98	98	98
4 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	82⅞	82⅝	82½
2 G Bay & W deb B	9⅞	9¾	9⅞
41 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	38¼	37⅞	38
37 Hud & Man rfg 5s 57	44⅞	44½	44½
25 Hud & Man inc 5s 57	11¼	11⅛	11⅛
8 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	104	103⅞	103⅞
6 Ill Cen 4s 52	45	44¾	45
5 Ill Cen 4s 53	43½	43½	43½
5 Ill Cen 4s 53 reg	40¾	40¾	40¾
9 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	45⅝	45½	45⅝
12 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63 A	48¼	48	48⅛
7 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	43	42⅝	42⅝
27 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	101	100⅞	100⅞
155 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
26 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	37¼	37⅛	37¼
13 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	89	89	89
1 Int Paper 6s 55	104½	104½	104½
2 Int T&T 4½s 52	41¾	41¾	41¾
13 Int T&T 5s 55	44¼	44¼	44¼
1 KC PS & Mem 4s 36	46	46	46
5 K C South 5s 50	72⅝	72⅜	72⅝
10 K C South 3s 50	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
1 K C Term 4s 60	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Kings Co Lt 6½s 54	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	78	78	78
6 Lac Gas 5½s 53	78½	78½	78½
6 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜
2 Las Gas 5s 42	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
4 Leh & N Eng 4s 65A	98½	98½	98½
6 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	50⅜	49¾	50
8 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	53	52½	53
4 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
10 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	34	34	34
26 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	32¼	31¾	32¼
2 Leh Val Term 5s '51	56⅞	56⅝	56⅝
4 Lex2& East 5s '65	116¾	116¾	116¾
1 Libby McN&L 4s '55	106	106	106
4 Lion Oil cv 4½s '52	102	102	102
9 Louisa & Ark 5s '69	86½	86½	86½
8 Louis & N & 4s '60 B	107⅜	107⅛	107⅛
4 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	87¾	87¾	87¾
2 Louis & N 3½s 60 A	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Maine Cen 4s '65	81	81	81
3 Maine Cen 4½s '60	52	52	52
10 Manati Sug 4s '57	43	42⅞	43
1 Marion ShSbov 6s '47st	97	97	97
5 Mich Cen 5½s '52	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
7 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	107⅛	107	107⅛
3 Mil&Nor cn 4½s '39	37	37	37
1 M & S L cn 5s '34 ct	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
1 MSP&SMarie 6s '46	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	12¾	12¾	12¾
10 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	12¾	12¾	12¾
8 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	28¾	28¼	28¼
9 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	10½	10⅜	10⅜
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
10 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	1	1	1
8 MoPac 5s '65 A	28	28	28
1 Mo Pac 5s '65 A ct	27¼	27¼	27¼
8 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	28	27⅝	28
13 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	27¼	27¼	27¼
26 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	28⅞	28¾	28⅞
25 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	29¼	29	29¼
10 Mo Pac 5s H '80 ct	28½	28½	28½
18 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	28	27⅞	28
2 Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	27¼	27¼	27¼
94 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	2⅜	2¼	2¼
20 MonWPaPubSv 4½s'60	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
5 Mor & Essex 5s '55	43¼	43	43¼
36 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	38	37⅞	38
2 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	43	43	43
5 Nat Dairy 3¼s '60	105½	105½	105½
2 Natl Supply 3¾s '54	106	106	106
1 N Enr RR 5s '45	58½	58½	58½
8 New Eng T&T 5s '52	123¼	123¼	123¼
4 NJ Pow&L 4½s '60	108½	108½	108½
1 N Orl Term 4s '53	74	74	74
1 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
10 NO Tex&M 5s '54 B	43½	43½	43½
1 NO Tex & M 4½s '56	42	42	42
1 NY & Putnam 4s '93	50½	50½	50½
15 NYC rfg 5s 2013	61⅞	61¼	61¼
36 NYC 4½s 2013 A	56¾	56½	56½
2 NYC cn 4s '98	61½	61½	61½
3 NYC 3¾s '46	93¾	93¾	93¾
10 NYC&HR 3½s 97	82¼	81¼	81¼
1 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	65¼	65¼	65¼
4 NYChi&StL 6s 41	99¼	99¼	99¼
13 NYC&StL 5½s 74A	73⅞	72⅞	73⅞
51 NYCh&StL 4½s 78	62½	62¼	62½
NY Ch&StL 4s 46	94	93⅝	94
3 NY Connect 3½s 65	102	102	102
2 NY Dock Co 4s 51	63	63	63
10 NY Edis 3¼s 66	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1 NY G El H&P 5s 48	122½	122½	122½
6 NYLack&W 4½s 73	59	59	59
4 NYLack&W 4s 73A	56	55	55
52 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	29	28½	28½
3 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	46	45½	46
3 NYNH&H 4s 56	26½	26½	26½
5 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	7	7	7
2 NY&R Gas 6s 51A	105½	105½	105½
9 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	4¼	4¼	4¼
2 Niag sh ev 5½s 50	104	103⅝	103⅝
10 Norf Sou 5s 61 ct	26	26	26
6 Norf2Sou 5s 61A	26	25½	26
10 Norf Sou 5s 61 rgn ct	26	26	26
19 Nor Pac 6s 2047	66½	66	66
11 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42¾	42¾	42¾
3 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	110⅜	110⅛	110⅛
3 Okla G&E 3¾s 66	106½	106½	106½
12 Ont Pwr N Fall 5s 43	103¼	103	103
8 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 67	107¼	107	107
8 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	82½	82½	82½
5 Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	111	111	111
3 Pac G & E 3¾s 61	109⅞	109¾	10 9¾
4 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	112⅜	112⅞	112⅞
2 Pen Co 4s 63	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
4 Pen P & Lt 3½s 69	110½	110⅜	110½
2 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	123½	123½	123½
45 Pen RR fgen 4½s 65	105¾	105¼	105¾
8 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	92¼	92	92½
2Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	103	102¾	103
17 Pen RR 3¾s 70	96¼	96¼	96¼
4 Pen RR 3¼s 52	89½	89½	89½
3 Peo GL&C Chi 5s 47	116¼	116¼	116¼
2 Pere Marq 5s 56	72	72	72
1 Pere Marq 4s 56	62¾	62¾	62¾
1 PhilBal&W 4½s 77C	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜
1 PhilBal&W 4½s 81D	109½	109½	109½
10 Phil Elec 3½s 67	110½	110½	110½
36 Ph Read C&I Trv 6s 49	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
17 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	27½	27	27½
15 Phillips Pet 3¼s 51	105¼	105	105
1 Pitt Steel 4½s 56	100¼	100	100
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60 C	60¾	60¾	60¾
22 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	85¾	85¼	85¾
20 Prov Sec 4s 57	51⅝	5	51⅝
Purity Bak 5s 48	104½	104½	104½
8 Read 4½s 97 A	83	82⅝	82⅝
5 Read 4½s 97 B	82¾	82¾	82¾
3 Republic Steel 4½s 61	104¾	104½	104¾
12 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	14¼	14	14
2 Rut R&L 4½s 34	15	15	15
1 St L & Adir 6s 96	64	64	64
4 StLIM&S 4s R&G 33	74¼	74¼	74¼
5 StLPub Svc 5s 59	79¾	79½	79½
8 StLSF 4s B 50 ct	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
83 St L S F 4s 78	15¼	15	15
76 StLSF 4½s 78 ct st	14¾	14½	14⅜
4 St L S F 4s 50 A	14½	14¼	14½
3 St L SW 2nd 4s 89	62¼	62¼	62¼
12 SA&A Pass 4s 43	95½	95½	95½
10 Seab A L cv 6s 45	8	8	8
4 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	7⅞	7¼	7¼
5 Sea A L 4s 50 st	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
2 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1 Sea AL rfg 4s 59 ct	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
5 Shell Un 2¾s 61	99½	99½	99½
12 Sou Pac 4½s 68	52⅛	51⅞	52⅛
34 Sou Pac 4½s 81	51¾	51½	51¾
15 So Pac 4½s 69	52	51¾	52
5 So Pac rfg 4s 55	65½	65¼	65½
7 So Pac clt 4s 49	49½	49½	49½
13 So Pac 3¾s 46	69¾	69¾	69¾
72 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	53¼	53	53⅛
2 South Ry 6⅞s 56	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
12 South Ry gen 6s 56	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
2 South Ry cn 5s 94	91¾	91½	91¾
9 South Ry gen 4s 56	62½	62¼	62½
5 South Ry Mem 5s 96	81¾	81¾	81¾
2 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	105	104⅝	104⅝
2 Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	105	105	105
3 Studebaker cv 6s 45	107	107	107
2 T RR A St L 4s 53	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 Texark&FtSm5½s50	91¼	91¼	91¼
1 Tex Corp 3s 65	107¼	107	107¼
3 Tex Corp 3s 59	106⅝	106½	106½
8 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	67	66⅝	66⅞
6 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	67	66⅝	67
15 Third Ave aj 5s 60	17⅝	17	17
13 Third Ave 4s 60	55½	55¼	55¼
5 T St L & W 4s 50	80	80	80
11 Un El Mo 3¾s 71	112⅜	112½	112⅜
8 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	112	112	112
1 Unit Drug 5s 53	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
39 Utah L&Trac 5s 44	102½	101¼	102⅜
51 Utah P&L2 5s 44	102⅝	101	102½
3 Va Ir C&C 5s 49	63	63	63
68 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	18	17½	17¾
220 Wabash 1st 5s 39	68⅜	66	68¼
212 Wabash 2d 5s 39	28	26⅜	27¼
187 Wabash 5s 80 D	17½	17	17⅛
11 WabashOmo 3½s 41	21	20⅞	20⅞
80 Wabash 5s 76 B	17½	17	17⅛
150 Wabash 4½s 78C	17	16⅝	16⅝
20 Wabash DesM 4s 39	24⅞	24¾	24¾
1 Wabash Det&Chi5s 41	74½	74½	74½
2 Walwrth 4s 55	87	86½	86½
93 Warren Bros 6s 41	79	76½	79
2 West Shore 4s 2361	51¾	51½	51½
7 Westn Md 5½s 77A	103⅞	103½	103½
5 Westn Md 4s 52	93¾	93	93
5 Westn Pac 5s 46	14⅞	16⅛	16⅛
1 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	25¾	25¾	25¾
8 Western Un 5s 51	86	86	86
11 Western Un 5s 60	84½	84	84
1 Western Un 4½s 50	84	84	84
1 Wh & L E 4s 49	114¾	114¾	114¾
6 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	95⅛	94⅞	94⅞
1 Wilson & Co 4s 55	105½	105½	105½
11 Wis Cen 4s 49	41¾	41⅜	41¾
13 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	12	13	13
2 Young S&T 3¼s 60	102¼	102¼	102¼

Foreign Bonds

1 Belgium 6½s 49	93	93	93
1 Berlin City 6½s 50	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 Berlin City El 6½s 51	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 Brazil 8s 41	20½	20½	20½
1 Brazil 6½s 26-57	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
2 Brazil C2Ray El 7s 52	18	18	18
4 Buen A 4¾s 58	50½	50½	50½
5 Canada 5s 52	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Canada 4s 60	100¾	100¾	100¾
4 Canada 3s 68	88	88	88
1 Canada 3s 67	88	88	88
3 Canada 2½s 43	96¾	96¾	96¾
3 Canada 2¼s 44	98	98	98
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61 asd	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
1 Chile 6s '60 asd	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
1 Chile 6s '61 Jan asd	12⅜	12⅝	12⅝
3 Chile 5s '61 Feb asd	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
5 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
15 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
1 Colomb 3s '70	29¾	29¾	29¾
5 Den 6s '42 wd	62½	62½	62½
18 Ger Gov 5½s '65	7	6⅝	7
4 Ger Govt 7s '49	9	8¾	9
1 Italy 7s 1951	20	20	20
1 Pugoslav Bk 7s '57	5	5	5
7 Mex 10 4s asd '45	5½	5½	5½
2 N Sou Wales 5s 57	77	75	75
1 N Sou Wales 5s 58	75	75	75
3 Norway 4½s 56 wd	44	44	44
2 Orient Dev 6s 53	27½	27½	27½
7 Panama 3¼s 84 A st	53⅝	53⅜	53⅜
1 Pernambuco 7s 47	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
17 Queensld 7s 41	98	98	98
9 Rio de Jan 8½s 53	8½	8½	8½
1 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	10½	10½	10½
1 Rome 6½s 52	15½	15⅛	15⅛
5 Sante Fe (Prov) 4s 64	60½	60½	60½
3 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	55½	55½	55½
1 Tokyo City 5s 52	18½	18½	18½
2 Tokyo El Lt 5s 53	30	30	30

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today 5,335,000; previous day 7,075,000; week ago 7,129,400, year ago 3,473,875. two years ago 3,549,600. Jan. 1 to date 1,326,975,975. year ago 968,582,275, two years ago 1,000,748,525.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, Aug. 8

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Sterling:			
Cables‡	$4.03¾	$4.03¾	$4.03
Switz'l'd—franc	.2342	.2342	8
Italy—lira	.0526x	.0526x	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2387	.2387	.4537
Greece—d'chma	.0068x	.0068x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugos'via—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0208
South America			
Arg'tina—peso‡‡	.2385	.2385	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡‡	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1500	.1500	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4550	.4550	.6583
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2362x	.2362x	.8440
India—rupee	.3032	.3032	.6180
Java—florin	.5329	.5329	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2538	.2538	*
Shanghai—dol	.0506	.0540	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4751	.4751	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8900	.8900	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	$

‡Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. $Parity changed; new value not yet determined. †Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association and should reflect fairly the actual market. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	8¼	9½
American Hardware Co	22	24½
American Manufacturing	23½	25
American Manufac 5 pf	80	83½
American Wringer Co	6	7¼
†Amoskeag Company	22½	...
†Amosk

U. S. Policy on Vichy Takes Armistice Terms in Account

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 — Although partially reassured by the recent note from Vichy, reiterating French determination to permit no foreign occupation of Empire territory, State Department officials here are cognizant that France has already signed away rights which no number of notes can restore. Indeed, this fact has been frankly and openly emphasized on several occasions by the French Ambassador to Washington, Gaston Henri-Haye.

Among the privileges given to Germany and Italy by the armistice is the right to station observers and inspectors in key parts of the Empire and to use French airports and aviation facilities. M. Henri-Haye has pointed out that Article 18 of the Franco-German armistice stipulates that all French airports and facilities were to be placed under the control of an Italo-German commission.

Vichy therefore, despite assurances that no further part of the French Empire will be surrendered, cannot, it is understood here, bar under terms of the Franco-German armistice of last year certain types of German infiltration.

Interpretation of Terms

Armistice terms have been interpreted to mean that German aircraft are free to use these facilities, as the British assert was the case in Syria.

There is little indication here that German planes have yet made extensive use of French airports other than those in Occupied France and in Syria, but there is a full realization that Franco-German collaboration within the bounds of the armistice, where Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain has said it would remain, sanctions such use.

On the other hand, there is every reason to believe that among the German "inspectors" sent throughout the French Empire there is a large proportion of persons whose purpose it is to prepare the way for outright occupation by Germany, with or without French permission. These infiltrationists are reported as particularly numerous in French North Africa and in and around the strategically located port of Dakar.

French Play for Time

A careful study of the Vichy note has left the impression in State Department circles that the French Government is endeavoring to stall for time until it is possible to assess the probable outcome of Russo-German hostilities.

Although State Department officials would have liked to receive stronger assurances of Vichy's independence in foreign affairs, it is felt that the most which can be expected of Vichy is the present policy of watchful waiting. It has also been argued that this policy can be helpful to Britain and the United States in that it includes no major surrender to German demands, but does not give the Nazis an excuse for complaining that it is getting no collaboration from the French.

There are those who declare that if Germany is unable to defeat Russia, French resistance, particularly in the colonies, will greatly increase, but that if Russia is defeated it will be impossible for Vichy to hold out longer against German demands for 100 per cent co-operation.

An assessment of Franco-German relations during the past year is not thought to reveal any great amount of collaboration between the victor and vanquished other than that provided for in the armistice.

Instances of French Aid

Perhaps the outstanding examples of French action helpful to Germany are the resistance of the French fleet at Oran, the resistance at Dakar, the resistance in Syria, the surrendering of French Indo-China to Japanese occupation and the dispatch of a limited number of soldiers to aid the German "crusade" aginst Russia.

It is pointed out, however, that most of these instances have been isolated instances and are attributed to the British decision to undertake preventive action.

Current attacks upon the American Ambassador to Vichy, Rear Admiral William D. Leahy, in the German-controlled Paris press are seen here as evidence that the American envoy is still playing an effective role in bolstering Marshal Petain's resistance to German demands. It is also noted that the latest reports from Paris discourage talk that a new phase of Franco-German collaboration is at hand.

Reports that the United States has decided to withdraw recognition of the Vichy Government and recognize the Free French movement of Gen. Charles de Gaulle have not been substantiated here. Such a development is believed unlikely so long as there is no new concrete example of Vichy subservience to Berlin and so long as Gen. Maxime Weygand, the French Delegate-General in Africa, maintains his present attitude of being openly neither pro-British nor pro-German.

Aid Sought for French Veterans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 — A campaign to raise funds among persons "whose confidence in the French people has not been affected by events at Vichy," to aid penniless and hungry French war veterans released from German prison camps was announced by Miss Anne Morgan, Chairman of the Prisoners' Committee of the Co-ordinating Council of French Relief Societies, 4 West Fifty-eighth Street, today.

Money is urgently needed for food, medicines, and extra care for the released prisoners who are dazed and roaming the streets of Lyon and other French cities, according to a cable dispatch from Miss Eva Dahlgren, American representative of Miss Morgan's committee in France. Miss Dahlgren reported many of the released soldiers were ill.

"Trains come into Lyon on an average of two a day, with approximately 700 men on each train," she said. "Not even the French Red Cross knows the hour they will arrive and the number to be cared for. Until now, all healthy soldiers have been demobilized at Sathonay Camp, outside Lyon. After medical examination they are given a new suit of army khaki and 50 centimes (less than two cents) for pocket money. They are dazed, discouraged, without food cards, money, or amusement of any kind. There is a total lack of funds to attend to these men."

18 Young Men Get Hayden Prizes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—Announcement of the award of Charles Hayden Scholarships with a total value of $6,000 to 18 young men of "exceptional ability" for the 1941-'42 academic year, was made by Harold O. Voorhis, Secretary of New York University, today. Winners, he said, were chosen on the basis of "sound character, exceptional ability, unusual promise of future usefulness and financial need" and will receive awards varying in amounts according to individual needs, but for the most part designed to defray costs of tuition.

Recipients of the awards were David C. Benedict, Floral Park, N. Y.; John A. McCorkle, White Plains, N. Y.; Charles Sanguedolce, Daniel J. Zully, Richard P. Gill, Charles M. Apt, Bertram H. Grossman, John J. DePierro, Lawrence E. Manion, John P. Markey, Robert E. Miles, and Leonard Rauch, all of New York City; Carlyle W. Schumacher, Newark, N. J.; Lionel W. Taylor and Donald R. Eaton, Yonkers, N. Y.; Walter Nudelman, Somerville, N. J.; John O'Hagan, Bronxville, N. Y., and William R. Gaffey, Jersey City, N. J.

Cuban Meat Exports Banned by Batista

HAVANA, Aug. 8 (AP) — A threatened meat shortage in Havana brought a Presidential ban on exports of livestock or dressed meat from Cuba.

The Office of the Ministry of Commerce announced the prohibitory decree was signed today by President Batista and would become effective on publication in the official gazette, presumably within a few days.

Cuba recently has been exporting 2,000,000 pounds of meat a month, nearly all of it to the United States, the rest to Panama. Cuban cattlemen have been reluctant to sell beef at the Government-fixed maximum price of 3.20 cents a pound, saying they had a better market abroad. The result was a meat shortage which began here last week.

Delaware Bay Fort Named Fort Miles

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP) — The coast artillery fort at the mouth of the Delaware Bay at Camp Henlopen, Del., has been named Fort Miles by the War Department in honor of the late Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Commanding General of the Army from 1895 to 1903.

A part of the harbor defenses of the Delaware River, the fort is in the process of being enlarged.

Gift of Oil to Britain Shelved by Louisiana

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP) — Louisiana plans for joining Texas in donating a day's oil production to Great Britain have collapsed, Gov. Sam Jones said Aug. 7.

The Governor declared the proposal had been received in a lukewarm manner by Louisiana oil producers, and the State Minerals Department decided to drop the idea rather than have the donation made other than voluntary.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

EXTRA MONEY EASY. Show smart Personal Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1, up. Outstanding values. Also 21-card assortment, $1; others. Big profits. No experience necessary. Samples Free. WETMORE & SUGDEN, 749 Monroe, Dept. 48, Rochester, N. Y.

NOVEL CHRISTMAS CARD MONEY-MAKER. "Individualized Greetings" can be "Personalized" to relatives, friends with unique Metallic Seals. 24 FREE with 21-card $1 assortment. 50c profit. Outstanding seller. Name-Imprinted Christmas Cards, 50 for $1. Other smart assortments. No experience. Samples on approval. FRIENDSHIP, 170 Adams, Elmira, New York.

SHOW friends finest Christmas card assortment. Gift Wrapping, Etching, Religious, All-occasion boxes, Personals. Experience unnecessary. Bonus, Request approved samples. Good profits. Doehla, 8-62, Fitchburg, Mass.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Two housemen, also young women to take the 3-year nurses' training course in a California institution after preliminary service in the housekeeping or steward's department. Box S-29, Suite 815, Market Street, San Francisco.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION FOREMAN American, nationally experienced (29-year I. B. E. W. Union card), handle any job, go anywhere, defense preferred; good references; total abstainer; dependable. WALTER HENDRICK, Box 361, Portland, Oregon.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Superlative

6 AND 7 ROOM SUITES

A rare opportunity is now yours to choose from a selection of luxurious 6 and 7-room suites at a preferred location on Boston's historic Avenue. 24-hour elevator service.

90 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE, BOSTON

CORNER CLARENDON STREET

NORDBLOM MGT. HUB. 7000

BOSTON, 58 Fenway—8 rooms, 2 baths, elevator bldg. Ken. 7837. 6 Marlboro St., 2 rooms with large dinette; elevator bldg., near to Public Garden. Com. 3761 or call Cap. 7550 for both.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 69 W. 94th St.—1 room, bath, kitchen, refrigeration, gas and electricity included; private house; $40.00. Ground floor; telephone service. References.

N. Y. C.—1 and 2-room apartments, fireplaces, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; transportation; near church; $35-$48. En. 2-1883.

N. Y. C., 124 West 86th St.—2 rooms, bath and kitchenette, unfurnished, $40-$80; owner's remodeled residence. Phone EN. 2-6066.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED—N. Y. C., East Side Midtown, 2½-3 large room apartment, unfurnished. Write Box D-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

AWNINGS AND SCREENS

SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents, Venetian Blinds, Summer Furniture, Weatherstripping. HOME SPECIALTIES, LASell 3900, Worcester 4-2897, Milford 1800, Framingham 3131 (Mass.).

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

LOVELEIGH MANOR—A home in the beautiful Berkshires for the care and teaching of children needing special attention; Christian Scientists preferred. MR. and MRS. H. MILLARD DANIELS, Box 745, Pittsfield, Mass.

BOOKS WANTED

LARGE or small lots books bought for cash. WM. L. TUTIN INC., 1280 Mass. Avenue, Cambridge, Mass. Tro. 8746.

CHIMNEY REPAIRS

FIREPLACES CHIMNEYS Repaired Cleaned Built

W. E. SMITH CO. Jamaica Plain, Mass. 16 CHILCOOT PLACE End. 6680

COUNTRY BOARD

CRYSTAL LAKE LODGE, ENFIELD, N. H. Rest, recreation; $16-$18. For pamphlet write the above or Kenneth Harbison, 1537 Brooklyn Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 W. 67 St., N. Y. C.—Instruction for adults and children in ballroom, tap and ballet dancing. TR. 7-9480

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsboro St., Ken. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston. Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

FARMS FOR SALE

WHITEFIELD, N. H.—50-acre farm, beautiful view, near summer colony; large house, garage, outbuildings; to settle estate; $3,500. Mrs. V. H. Poley, 341 Seneca Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

FURNITURE

AUTHENTIC reproductions of period furniture in solid mahogany and walnut. Pieces made to fit needlepoint. C. DODGE FURNITURE MANUFACTURING CO., North St., Manchester, Mass. Tel. 292-W.

FURRIERS

BEAUTIFUL FUR COATS

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY. Selected quality Furs. Showroom Samples or Custom Made to Order. Select Your Coat Now—Pay Next Fall. COME IN AND LOOK AROUND. FUR SPECIALIST—

CHARLES E. MORRIS

328-330 7th Avenue—Corner 29th

On the 4th Floor, N. Y. LOngacre 5-4047-8-8

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Two experienced good people, agreeable, adjustable, good dispositions and capable workers for private home and family. Cook, butler-houseman or waitress to help upstairs. Protestants desired. References required. Box 1133, Greenwich, Conn.

HELP WANTED—MEN

AT ONCE man counsellor, Christian Scientist preferred, in private coeducational school for special children; draft exempt, to care for one physically handicapped boy; knowledge of athletics and sports for work with a group. Deanwood School, Box 153, Shelton, Conn.

ROUTE SALESMEN

Several matured men wanted to operate direct-to-the-home bakery routes for a reliable company. Salary $22 per week during short training period. After our training income of $30 or more is assured. Gas station men, laundry men and those who like outdoor work are successful with us. Write full particulars, giving age and past experience, to Box L-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

AMERICAN PROTESTANT family of 5, living in country 16 miles from Boston, want refined middle-aged Protestant woman for general housework. Real home for right person. Personal references. Box N-11, Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

R-E-S-T-H-O-L-M

ATTRACTIVE home, large veranda, room board, loving care if needed; graduate nurse in attendance. JANE WILLIAMS, 760 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. Asp 8929.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE ON CAPE COD NEAR CAMP EDWARDS—10-room house with two baths; double garage; camp; large gardens with fruit; landscaped lawns; furnished. Owner: MRS. MARY W. PULLON, Bourne, Mass.

INSURANCE

INSURANCE of every description. Greater Boston vicinity. Prompt service. GUY W. EDWARDS, 49 Park Ave., Arlington Heights, Mass. Arl. 2414.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF CHANGE OF CORPORATE NAME.

The undersigned officers of The Time Club Inc., a corporation organized under the laws of Massachusetts, located in Boston, county of Suffolk hereby give notice that said corporation by an affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the members legally entitled to vote at a meeting called for the purpose and by articles of amendment duly executed according to law by the proper officers of said corporation, duly approved by the Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation June 26, 1941, and deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of chapter 155 of the General Laws, Tercentenary Edition, as amended, voted to change its name and adopt the name of Massachusetts Liquor Control League, Inc.

Edward P. Prendiville, President and Treasurer
George F. Nolan, Clerk
Frank O. Nourse,
Majority of Directors.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE HIG 2122

Colonial Mattress Co., 604 Dudley Street, Boston

MILLINERY

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Felt fabric and straw hats made to order, hats cleaned, remodeled. LaMODE SHOP, 1833 Main Street.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

PAYING GUESTS

GRACE McNARY'S Studio, Long Beach, Centerville, Cape Cod, Mass.—Exclusive residential section; rooms with bath; private bathing beach.

NATOMA PINES—Charming private home, 25 acres; 1 mile from Washington's Crossing on the Delaware; large recreation room; indoor and outdoor games; tennis court; accommodations for limited number of Christian Scientists desiring rest and study; also for elderly couples or single; permanent or transient. Address: Mrs. E. R. MILUM, Natoma Pines, R. D. #6, Trenton, N. J. Tel. Trenton 6586.

SENECA-BRUCE LODGE and cottages, South Harwich, Cape Cod, Mass., Route 28, midway between Canal and Provincetown — Heated rooms, baths; breakfast served. P. O. Box 44 MRS. HENRY B. HIGGINS.

SHAWMONT 17 Ocean Avenue Ocean Grove, N. J.

Better Class House — Directly on Beach. Modern Accommodations at Modest Rates. Cool. Quiet. Inquiry Invited. J. A. Shaw.

PRINTING

COMMERCIAL PRINTING
BOOKS, BROCHURES, CATALOGS
ADAMS PRESS, Inc.
7 Oakland Street, Lexington, Mass.

ROOMS TO LET

BEAUTIFUL front, twin beds, water, 3 windows, $13; choice selection $6-$8 (private housekeeping); refrigeration. Irma Thompson, 925 West End (105th), ACademy 2-8182, N.Y.C.

HOTEL MINERVA

214 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opp. The Mother Church

A convenient place to stop when in Boston

Single with Bath $2.00 to $3.00
Double with Bath $3.00 to $4.00

28th Year Monitor Advertising
HARRY C. DEMETER, Mgr.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y. Gluck, 33-24 84th St.—Desirable furnished room, no other roomers; business woman desired; call evenings, Sat., Sun.

N. Y. C., 101 W. 55th St. (9A)—Newly furnished; single, double, private bath; kitchen privilege; sunny, airy, all transportation; desirable location.

N. Y. C.—Historical Washington Square—Excellent transportation facilities; master bedroom with private bath for woman; $12.00 weekly. GR. 7-7953.

N. Y. C., 255-108th (B'way.)—Corner, river view; twin beds, running water. Single, private bath, cross ventilation; immaculate; $6.00.

N. Y. C., W. 96th, overlooking river—Lovely light room for business woman. Write Box N-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

OCEAN CITY, N. J.—Summer resort; ocean front; attractive rooms and small apartments; bathing, sun deck, MIR-A-MAR, 929 4th St.

ROCKPORT, MASS., 37 Atlantic Ave.—Large room on ocean; artist's home; woman only. Write for particulars: EDITH ABBOTT.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SALES LADY in gift shop. Twelve years selling experience. Box X-35, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Christian Scientist seeks position; college educated, former tea-room executive, practical nurse, experienced driver; desires to be of loving service; 100-mile radius of Springfield preferred but not essential. Box 35, Room 38, 25 Harrison Ave., Springfield, Mass.

SUMMER BOARD

PEAKS ISLAND, MAINE — Oceanic House, beautiful location; pleasant rooms, excellent meals; ideal for rest and study; near places of interest; $18-$25 per week.

SHADYKNOLL — Picturesque 6 acres near Rumson; fine ocean bathing, tennis, golf, boating; excellent food; private baths; restricted; $18.75-$23.50; booklet. Vanhorn, Fairhaven, N. J.

SUMMER PROPERTY

FOR SALE—Fine summer home on Lake Winnipesaukee; complete set-up of buildings; 4-car garage, boat house, beach; all conveniences; open and ready for immediate use; ready for inspection, or details mailed. C. W. ESTABROOK, Realtor, Wolfeboro, N. H.

TRUCKING

Est.—**E. F. CALDWELL**—1885

Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678. 11 Dana Street, Somerville, Mass.

TYPEWRITERS

Sold—Rented—Repaired

ARCADE TYPEWRITER, 120 Boylston Street, Walker Building, Boston Han. 3121

WANTED

WANTED—Good home for young fox terrier; he is clean, intelligent and affectionate. MRS. E. M. COLLINS, Chatham Center, N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GR. 5-1618, N. Y. C.

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

Back to school clothes

Everything from dresses to matched accessories and sportswear

Kathryn's Fashion Shoppe

671 Mass. Ave. Arl 1645

Bon Voyage Flowers Anywhere

Going on a Visit?

G. O. Anderson & Sons, Inc.

901 Mass. Ave. Arl. 3090 — Medford Branch 242 High St. Mystic 0600

Insecticides and Sprayers
Garden Hose and Lawn Sprinklers
Picnic Grills

R. W. Shattuck & Co.

444 MASS. AVENUE ARL. 0114

ARLINGTON CO-OPERATIVE BANK

The Home for Your Dollars and the Dollars for Your Home

PHONE ARLINGTON 3780

Shares in August Series Now on Sale
699 Mass. Ave. Arl. 3780

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

DOUGLAS E. CURRIE

Texaco Marfak Lubrication
Tires Batteries Accessories

Tel. Arl. 4043 1211 Mass. Ave.

BOSTON—Dorchester

Chloe Carry Pastry Shop

Cakes, Rolls and Pastry

THE SHOP THAT QUALITY BUILT

481 Geneva Ave. Tel. COL. 2627

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed at

Whyte's Laundry, Inc.

172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale

A Service for Every Household
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 0080

BRAINTREE

H. Waldecker's Greenhouses

Potted Plants and Freshly Cut Flowers for All Occasions

37 Sampson Ave. Tel. Bra 0063

Save Money on your Fuel Bill

Order Today—Don't Delay

Your local fuel dealer (Tel. Bra. 0075—1449)

Woodsum for COAL and OIL

38 Crescent Avenue South Braintree

BROCKTON

Storey & Co.

READY-TO-WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION

AUGUST SALE of Fine Furs and Coats

128 Main Street Brockton, Mass.

Ralph and Ruth Baker

ANNOUNCE

PRESENT PRICES

on all stock merchandise through August. Fall prices will be higher.

RALPH E. BAKER FURNITURE COMPANY

610 MAIN ST., OPP. FOREST AVE.

SYLVESTER & GILE, Inc.

SALES SERVICE

NASH

Ford Parts and Service

Tel. 3134 389 Warren Ave., Brockton, Mass.

Mrs. Astrid Hatch

now representing

MAISONETTE DRESSES

Latest Styles—Home Service
Reasonably Priced

19 Grafton St., Brockton, Mass. Tel. 1921

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BROOKLINE TRUST CO.

Three Offices

Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
Washington Square

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

FLOWERS

for All Occasions

ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.

FLORIST

267 Harvard Street ASP. 8600

Member F. T. D.

Carroll's Service Station

JENNEY GASOLINE and Solvenized Motor Oil

Chalet Cadeau

United Motors Service

HAMMOND ST. CHESTNUT HILL
LONGWOOD 9126

BANCROFT

CLEANERS . TAILORS . FURRIERS

WHITE GARMENTS

beautifully cleansed in our modern plant

Main Office and Plant
374 Boylston St. Asp. 6060

FLOWERS

for Every Occasion — *Flowers Telegraphed*

BROOKLINE FLOWER SHOP

710 WASHINGTON ST.
TEL. ASP. 5604

CAMBRIDGE

Special Prune Whip Ice Cream—80c a Quart

Fiske's Candy Shop

Harvard Square, Cambridge Kir. 8681
Payson Park, Belmont Bel. 2265
Newton Center Las. 2183

THE POWELL PRINTING COMPANY

34 Brattle Street, Harvard Square

Printing

Quality—Service—Dependability

TELEPHONE TROWBRIDGE 9611

HAYDEN, Incorporated

Formerly Fred Hayden
28 PALMER STREET TRO. 2506

HOUSE PAINTING
INTERIOR and EXTERIOR
PAPER HANGING

Kalsomining, Graining and Glazing and Refinishing of Floors
Estimates Given

YELLOW CABS

Call KIRKLAND 3000

Prompt, Courteous Service

Prices Reduced 40%

RUSSELL R. CAMERON

Picnic supplies, charcoal grills, steak broilers, charcoal briquets and

GOOD LUCK

Jar Rubbers

26 BRATTLE ST. TRO. 6760

FOR YOUR VACATION

A "permanent" you'll really like

The Wave Beauty Shoppe

7 Hudson St. Call Tro. 1603

Every Purchase Counts

Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

CONCORD

FUEL and RANGE OIL

Promptly Delivered

Concord Oil Co.

INC.

Cor. Main St. and Concord Pike
Tel 800

DEDHAM

Beef—Lamb—Pork

Groceries

Vegetables — *Fish*

Ziegler's Market

Bussey St. Phone 0288 East Dedham

FALL RIVER

Cherry & Webb's

Buy NOW In Our . . .

Annual AUGUST SALE of FINE FURS

featuring . . .

20% Guaranteed SAVINGS!

FUR SHOP—SECOND FLOOR

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

F. A. Lane Company

Dollar Days August 8 and 9
Values in all departments

530 MAIN STREET

One of New England's Outstanding Quality Furniture, Rug and Drapery Stores

Kidder & Davis

602-700 MAIN STREET

NEW!

Harper Rapid Wave Permanent

Call 3430 for information and appointment for all lines of Beauty Culture.

Harper Method Shop

520 Main St.

QUALITY COAL — COKE — OIL

UNION COAL CO.

9½ PRICHARD ST. TEL. 740

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.

Our Chicken Dinners Are Very Popular
All of Our Meats Are Cooked to Order
King's Corner
North Leominster
Daily Delivery of Milk, Cream, Eggs

Headquarters for

Kitchenware, Paints, Hardware, Plumbing and Electrical Supplies

CENTRAL HARDWARE CO.

621 MAIN STREET TEL. 3970

helen's

SPECIAL VALUES in Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Bags and Jewelry for DOLLAR DAYS

381 MAIN STREET

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN 1885 COMPANY 1941

The Department Store of the North Shore

Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

RITA'S

Lunches, Ice Cream
Candies, Novelties

24 Federal Street, Greenfield, Mass.

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5147-R 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HAVERHILL

(Continued)

Guaranteed Odorless Clean with Dupont "Tri-Clene" Process

Main St. at Monument Sq. Tel. 3617

Choice Meats

Home Smoked Ham and Bacon
Fresh and Cooked Meats
KIRSCHNER'S MEAT MARKET

10 Main Street Tel. 2543

"Under the Red Tile Roof"

Let us check over your car to assure a pleasant vacation trip.

GREEN & DREWETT

7-11 Kenoza Ave. Tel. 5310

Mobilgas

HOLYOKE

For Style, Beauty, and Comfort Wear

Natural Bridge Shoes

NAPOLEON BAIL, 168 High Street

Superior Shoe Repairing

E. H. Allyn & Co.

INSURANCE

of every description

CARL C. ARMSTRONG

Phoenix Building, 598 Dwight St.

HYANNIS

Suburban Gas Corporation

A. E. Daunhinee, Manager
Junction Route 28 and East Main Street
Tel. Hyannis 686

Gas and Electric Appliances

GLENWOOD HOTPOINT

Tank Gas Service for Entire Cape

LESLIE S. JOHNSTONE

Watches • Diamonds • Silverware

346 MAIN ST. Tel. 288-W 288-R

LAWRENCE

August Sale of Furs

Wider selections and bigger values than ever!

CHERRY & WEBB'S

J. A. LEONE CO.

Fuel Oil

TIMKEN OIL HEATING

578 Essex St., Lawrence, Mass.

Real Estate and Insurance

F. M. & T. E. ANDREW

BAY STATE BUILDING

LEXINGTON

COLONIAL GARAGE, Inc.

Buick Dealer

1668 MASS. AVE. LEX. 0862

Buick

Complete Service on All Makes of Cars
OPEN 24 HOURS

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.

1770 MASS. AVENUE LEX. 0326

Choice Groceries. Carefully Selected Meats and Poultry. Sea Foods. Fresh Fruits and Vegetables. Birds Eye Products.

PARTRIDGE'S *ICE CREAM and Fancy Ices*

Bakery Goods, Oatmeal and Soy Bread, Nuts, Confectionery

1709 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0840

FAIR OAKS DAIRY, Inc.

R. E. DALRYMPLE, Pres. and Treas.

"Over 36 Years of Uninterrupted Service to Lexington Residents"

Distributors of Quality Milk and Cream

3 Sheridan St. Tel. Lex. 2053

F. K. JOHNSON, Inc.

Chevrolet—Oldsmobile

Used Cars With an O. K. That Counts

COMPLETE SERVICE on All Makes of Cars

Authorized GULF Dealer

39 BEDFORD STREET LEX. 1000

JOHN A. SELLARS DAIRY

Fresh Pasteurized

MILK and CREAM

From Our Own "Up-to-the-Minute" Dairy
We Specialize in
Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk

LEXINGTON 0017

Dollar Day Sale During August

List includes night latches, shower baths, hammers, mail boxes, 5-way double boilers, food choppers, vegetable bins, canners, etc., etc. Ask for our Dollar Day Sales Paper.

Herbert M. Lawrence

1777 Mass. Ave. Phone Lex. 0300

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-9748 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LOWELL

(Continued)

Pollards

A. G. POLLARD COMPANY

Lowell, Mass.

August Furniture and August Fur Sale

The Best Value of the Year

Our August Fur Sale

Going on now

CHERRY & WEBB'S

Lowell, Mass.

Morse & Beals FLORISTS

66 MERRIMACK STREET
PHONE 8456

LYNN

Wear a

CLIPPER CRAFT

Hollywood Suit

Styled by Dunbar Dixon

Here's a Man's suit that's winning top honors. Originated in Hollywood among best-dressed screen stars.

Still Only $25

Goddard Bros

Market Street, Lynn, Massachusetts
In the Men's Store

The MAN'S SHOP

Apparel of Quality *for Men*

Lonvals

328 Union Street

KARL'S PASTRY SHOP

"The Bakery That's Different"

Wedding and Birthday Cakes to Order

WE DELIVER

248 Humphrey St., Swampscott, Mass.
LY. 2-1550

SPRAGUE, BREED STEVENS & NEWHALL Inc. Ly 2-3400

For the RED ARROW FLEET deliver your FUEL!!

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Malden 2773 Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BUY NOW at KOTZEN'S 37th AUGUST FURNITURE SALE

Save 10 to 33⅓%

Easy terms, of course, at

I. I. KOTZEN CO.

454-460 MAIN STREET
MALDEN SQUARE

Open Thurs. and Sat. Evenings

Go to the Wholesale House with Mr. Gordon and Save on

FUR COATS

CALL MALDEN 3868

Gordon's WOMAN'S SHOP

183 Pleasant Street Malden

ORPHEUM FRUIT STORE

432 Main St., Malden Tel. Mal. 3649

Choice Fruits and Vegetables

"We Deliver Anywhere in Malden"

Wm. Russo, Proprietor

The Greatest Sale in Our History

"PALM BEACH SUITS" . . . . now $13.95
"Palm Beach Slacks" $3.95

BAKER'S

The Apparel Shop That's on the Square

440 MAIN ST. MALDEN 80

TIME TO INSURE

PRESCOTT & SON INSURANCE

SPECIALISTS

The Oldest Office in Malden

Established 1855

6 Pleasant Street Malden 2200

MEDFORD

Mobilgas Mobilubrication

DON'S SERVICE STATION

Prompt— Friendly Service —Efficient

Tire and Battery Service

DON GUPTILL, Mgr. Tel. MYstic 1808
COR. RIVERSIDE AND RIVER ST.

FAMILY LAUNDRY CO.

Launderers THE GOOD ONE Cleansers

We will be pleased to serve you

27 Dartmouth Street Malden 3007

Russo's RESTAURANT

for Appetizing Meals and Delicious Candy and Pastry

424 Main Street, Malden Tel. 3200
61 High Street, Medford Tel. Mystic 3252

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE
(Continued)

STEARNS AND HILL, INC.
Whitman—Apollo—Lovell and Covel
Candy—Eaton's Stationery
H. H. Ayer—Yardley—Eliz. Arden
Toilet Goods
505 Main Street Tel. Mel. 4170

93 Maple Street
Since 1869
The Casey Florist Company
For unsurpassed values in first quality flowers and plants. CALL MELROSE 0123
'Largest retail greenhouses in Greater Boston'

F. A. Pratt Co.
(W. H. Fellows, Prop.)
Established 1890
Furniture and Piano Movers
Local and Long Distance
All Goods Insured in Transit
Res.: 39 Winthrop Street Tel. 2447
Office: 6 Eastman Place Tel. 1016

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Melrose 0649
Crystal 1680

COAL—OIL
Reliable fuel, good service
Telephones Melrose 0794—0795
C. B. & F. H. GOSS

NEEDHAM

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
'blue coal'—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating
Oil Burners
1036 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1618—0810 Nee.

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Luncheon, Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

JAMES E. LILLEY
Quality Meats and Groceries
Including many brands nationally advertised in the Monitor
271 Cedar St., Cor. Parker St. Dial 2-2212
Prompt Delivery

A Cordial Welcome Awaits Readers of The Christian Science Monitor at
HUTCHINSON'S
222 UNION ST.
BOOKSTORE
Souvenirs—Postcards
Basement Toy Shop

NEWBURYPORT

89 years service rewarded
Soda bar, luncheonette, doubles capacity, modern, comfortable, convenient . . . service renewed
News Stand
17 State Street
FOWLE'S

232 HIGH STREET Tel. 1425-M
Gown Shoppe
LAURA F. FOLLANSBEE
It is always a pleasure to serve Monitor readers.
COATS DRESSES Millinery UNDERWEAR ACCESSORIES

D. CASHMAN
Hardware — Paint
Garden Supplies
Your Business Is Appreciated
Telephone 332 30 State Street

NEWTON—Auburndale

LE BARON HARDWARE COMPANY
Cor. Lexington St. and Commonwealth Ave.
PITTSBURGH PAINTS
FOR HOME DEFENSE!
Galvanized Barrels . . . $1.19
Long Handled Shovels 1.39
Garden Hose

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494. Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS
and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
BIG. 1091

Time and Labor Saving
ELECTRIC APPLIANCES
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
Well-Known Makes May Be Purchased on Our Budget Plan
Demonstration Without Obligation
361 Center Street BIG. 8072

NEWTON CENTER

FUEL OIL
COAL—COKE
BIG. 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTONVILLE

When your car seems to lack its old pep and pick-up, the trouble may be in spark timing, spark plugs, carburetor, air cleaner, coil, piston rings . . . or, simply a lack of "balance" in the operation of all factors. The best remedy is a motor tune-up . . . a low cost service.
Have it done by our competent servicemen.
J. B. JURAD
11 Court St. Las. 3335

PITTSFIELD

Walk-Over Shoes
Shoe Comfort and Style
for Men and Women
Walk-Over Shoe Store
190 NORTH STREET

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

TYDOL GASOLINE
Goodyear Tires Willard Batteries
PITTSFIELD TIRE AND BATTERY SHOP
Cor. West and Centre Sts. H. S. Babbitt

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE
INC.
Highest Quality Dairy Products
Milk—Cream—Delicia Ice Cream
120 Francis Avenue
Tel. 2-1561

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Sherwin-Williams Paints
Telephone us for free use of our Home Decorator Books
JACK ROSE, Inc.
78 West Street

FOR UNIFORM PERFORMANCE
in any weather use
American Gas and Oils
Elm St. Garage
A. W. MINER, Prop.
Tel. 2-4949
Cor. Elm and Newell Sts.

ANNA FERGUSON ELSIE TAIT
The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Hairdressing
85 EAST STREET, BUTLER BLOCK
TEL. OFFICE 2-1151 RES. 2-0030

Hyatt Gas Service
Pyrofax Gas, Magic Chef Ranges, Servel Electrolux Refrigerators, Ruud Monel Water Heaters, Real Gas for Gasless Homes.
A. B. HYATT
Cor. Oswald and Gale Aves. Dial 8131

Shop at Sears
and Save
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

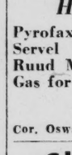
QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: GRA. 0406. Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

See the Used Car Bargains
at
CARRIKER MOTOR CO.
68 Washington St. Granite 4730

COAL and COKE
Sheppard Coal & Oil Co.
27 Granite Street, Quincy
6 Commercial Street, Weymouth

Richard D. Chase & Co.
Established 1887
GENERAL INSURANCE
SERVICE
Savings Bank Building GRA 2100

Dorothy Bruham
Millinery

Waltham, 443 Moody St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.

Crossword Quiz Answers

J	U	L	Y		O	B	I		F	I	S	H
O		Y		C	L	O	C	K		R		E
H	A	R	Z		D	U	E		C	O	M	B
M		E	O	S		R		G	U	N		E
	B		G	E	S	S	L	E	R		B	
A	R	C		Q		E		M		D	A	M
P	O	R	O	U	S		S	T	R	O	K	E
T	O	Y		O		C		I		G	E	T
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G	R	U	B		I	V	Y		P	E	A	R
G		V		G	R	E	E	K		S		N
S	O	A	P		A	R	T		E	T	N	A

775

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY
(Continued)

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Western Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0839

READING

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

Sunnyhurst Farm Dairy
H. M. LARKIN
FINE DAIRY PRODUCTS
Deliveries made in Reading and vicinity
64 South St., Reading Tel. Rea. 1315

M. F. CHARLES & SONS
JEWELERS
Hamilton and Elgin Watches
Expert Watch
and Jewelry Repairing
610 MAIN STREET TEL. REA. 1566

Fresh Fruit Cantaloupe
ICE CREAM
TORRE'S PAVILLION
Reading and Wakefield Line

SALEM

CLARK & FRIEND
225 Essex Street, Salem
Men's and Women's Quality Clothing

SHARON

Charles H. Nutting, Jr.
INSURANCE
8 Shepherd Court
Telephone Sharon 2181

HARE'S Golden Guernsey MILK
From Glen Rock Farm herd of pure-bred Guernsey Cows Accredited under state and federal supervision. PHONE SHARON 191

"Scotty's"
Range and Fuel Oil
Complete Garage Service
ARTHUR L. SCOTT
88 POND STREET SHARON 2081

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Somerset 3057. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

★Star Market Co.★
IT'S THE STAR
For Low Prices on Foods of Quality!
Be sure to visit Somerville's fastest growing fine food store this weekend—hundreds of savings await you!
401 Highland Ave. in Davis Square

17 COLLEGE AVE. PHONE SOM. 0780
A.B.&L.K. WEDGWOOD Insurance
Realtors DAVIS SQUARE SOMERVILLE MASS.
LIFE AUTOMOBILE FIRE ACCIDENT PLATE GLASS BURGLARY COMPENSATION LIABILITY

ROSE HARDWARE CO.
GEORGE ROSE, Prop.
Magoun Square, Prospect 1095
Come in and see our complete line of equipment for Fishing, Vacation or Picnics.

J. W. HOWARD
Flowers
Cut Flowers and Potted Plants for All Occasions grown on the premises
Telephone Orders given Special Care
328 Broadway Som 0416

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
Oil Burners
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-40 PARK STREET SOM. 0319

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
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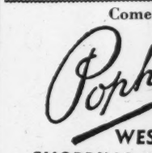
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Kindly Conspiracy

Phoenix, Arizona

Mrs. G— and her daughter lived alone in their small home. They earned a bare living by taking in plain sewing but it was very apparent that they were not in the best of financial circumstances.

It so happened that each time their lawn needed cutting, a boy—not always the same one—would appear on the scene and do an excellent job. In the winter the walks were always quickly and magically cleared of snow.

When Mrs. G— sought information the boy would say: "A friend of yours paid me for doing it." When pressed for more information each boy would invariably say, "I promised I wouldn't tell—honest I did."

For a period of 12 years, until mother and daughter went to a distant city to live with a relative, the expense of this "kindly conspiracy" was shared by the men of the neighborhood. Before leaving, Mrs. G— said that she had never been able to learn the name of her kind friend but that she had always been very grateful to her mysterious benefactor.

Vacations for "Marthas"

The following letter is in reply to a Sundial item appearing on the The Daily Features Page, July 19:

The contribution, "A Plea for Martha," written by E. H. (appeared July 10), is a very real contribution toward a social work problem of definite proportions. It is one very large answer to the question why Marthas prefer to work in factories instead of ladies' pretty kitchens.

It is not only a question of a vacation for Martha. When her employer says quite kindly, "Well Martha, good-bye, and I won't need you again for three weeks, and I hope you have a nice rest," and all the other ladies say something similar, what is Martha going to eat, and feed her children, and appease the landlord with, while the lady vacations for three weeks? In other words, while the lady saves Martha's wages for those three or four cleaning days, doesn't it simmer down to the fact that Martha is paying for the lady's vacation to just that extent?

If the lady can afford to go to a summer home and have a vacation, she can afford to let Martha's pay go right on while she is gone. Some women realize what one day's wages out of six can do to a very limited budget; others simply do not know what it means to live on Martha's total earnings for a week.

V. S. Portland, Oregon

Brevities

Great Northern Goat: More people are run down by gossip than by automobiles.

Punch ©: "Some people have the idea that half their income is to go in taxes," says a writer. The optimists!

Did You Ever Wonder

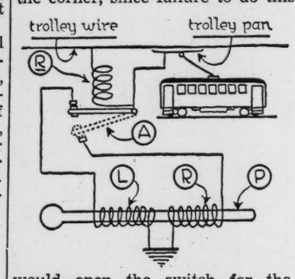
How Trolley Switches Are Controlled From the Car?

You may have wondered how a motorman, without stopping the car or leaving his post, can cause trolley track switches to set themselves to his liking. The feat is accomplished electrically, through a relay.

About a car-length before the car reaches the switch, the trolley pole is pushed down slightly below the trolley wire by a special contact known as a "trolley pan." If the motorman wishes to set the switch for the turn-off, he runs the car under the pans with the current well on, holding the speed of the car down by means of the air brake. To set the switch for the straight-away, the motorman lets the car coast past the pan with the current off.

After each car passes, the track switch remains in the position it was set by that car. However, each succeeding car must run under the trolley pan in the manner required to set the switch in the direction the car should go, regardless of whether the switch is open or closed as it approaches.

Thus, even if the switch is open for the straight-away and that is the direction the car is to go, the motorman must turn off the power at the pan or the relay will act to throw the switch for the turn. Similarly, the car must run under the pan with the power on to turn the corner, since failure to do this



would open the switch for the straight-away.

The accompanying sketch indicates how the switch is operated. When the car is run under the pan with the current on, enough current is pulled through the relay R to cause it to draw the armature A up, making contact with a circuit leading through solenoid L. This energizes the left solenoid, causing it to move the plunger P, throwing the track switch to the left.

If, however, the car coasts through with current off, the auxiliary circuits in the car (such as light, air compressor, etc.) do not draw sufficient current through the relay for it to lift the armature, which remains in contact with the circuit through solenoid R. This energizes the right solenoid, causing it to move the plunger in the opposite direction, throwing the track switch to the right.

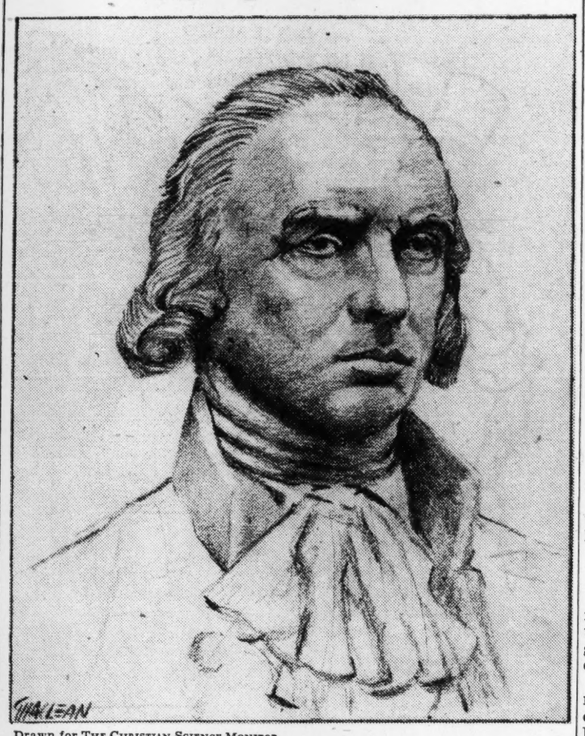
A small motor is sometimes used in place of the solenoids as the mechanical power used in operating the track switch.

W. P. Keasbey

Boom to Aviation

If the United States should carry all mail by plane after the war, it would require nearly 30,000 planes.

Biographical Lines



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

James Madison

1751-1836

MADISON was the fourth President of the United States.
He has often been called the "Father of the Constitution."
The son of an old Virginia family, he grew up on a plantation.
In boyhood he was carefully instructed at home and at school.
At seventeen he entered Princeton College in New Jersey.
For the first time he faced boys from all over the country.
Together they talked the evenings through: Times were exciting.
The colonists were resisting English rule more and more. . . .
"We should do this or that. . . . But how? How and when? . . ."
After graduating Madison devoted a few more years to study.
At twenty-three he became member of a Public Safety Committee.
At twenty-five he was a delegate to the Virginia Convention.
The Assembly asked him to draft a Constitution for the State.
Despite former plans, this offered him a career in public life.
At twenty-nine he left Virginia to reside in Philadelphia:
He had been chosen as a delegate to the Continental Congress.

ALL OF THIS time the Revolutionary War had been going on.
The thirteen colonies were about to win their independence.
The country would need a national government clearly defined.
To meet this need, Madison worked every second he could spare.
Then he suggested that a convention be immediately called.
It was to include representatives from the thirteen states.
His proposition brought about the Convention of Philadelphia.
There the statesman presented the basis of the "Virginia Plan."
And this gave birth to the Constitution of the United States.
Washington became first president; Madison a Representative.
His grasp of the situation led him to move towards two ends:
The raising of revenues by a tariff and by tonnage duties;
The creation of War, Finance, and Foreign Affairs departments.
It was found that the Constitution contained no Bill of Rights.
Madison offered twelve amendments, ten of which were adopted.
With Jefferson's election he became Secretary of State.
He had gradually won the confidence of the whole nation.
When Jefferson retired he succeeded to the Presidency.

THE FUTURE must have loomed dark to him in those days.
Great Britain was enforcing her search on American vessels.
The United States resented such encroachment on their freedom.
Madison knew that his country was not prepared to fight.
He tried out all diplomatic negotiations one ofter another.
Finally, supported by a Republican majority, he declared war.
America's land forces at first met defeat after defeat.
But her navy displayed unexpected brilliance and strength.
The treaty of Ghent ultimately put an end to the hostilities.
England restored her gains to America; America hers to England.
And neither side seemed to remember the origin of the quarrel.

BEFORE THE WAR the Old World treated the U. S. A. lightly.
Following it the Old World began to show her great deference.
Madison sensed the amazing strength developing in his country.
He found that the Constitution worked according to expectation.
He saw the new lands in the West opening up great wealth.
At the close of his second term he felt that he could retire.
He refused a third term and went back to his beloved Virginia.
Among his papers, he left a legacy of "Advice to my Country."
Wishing Americans to grasp the lesson of his career, he wrote:
"The advice nearest to my heart and deepest in my conviction is,
THAT THE UNION OF THE STATES BE CHERISHED AND PERPETUATED . . ."

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra

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Daily Quotation

MEN are born with two eyes, but with one tongue, in order that they should see twice as much as they say.
—Colton.

In Lighter Vein

Money Fugits!

A New York youth lost three million dollars in less than three seconds recently. The heiress said, "No."—Franklin News.

Something to Be Forgotten

Nazi Customer: "Have you Bismarck herring?"

Berlin Storekeeper: "Yes, but we don't call it that now!"—Punch.

It Does Happen

The visitor paid his green fee, fixed up a match, and went out to the first tee. Taking his stance, he gave a wild swing, and missed completely.

"By Jove!" he said to his opponent. "It's a good thing I found out early in the game this course is at least two inches lower than the one I usually play on."—Great Northern Goat.

What Would You Do?

McGinn appeared before the magistrate on a charge of assault and battery, the charge having been brought by Kelly. The magistrate was attempting to get both sides of the story and asked McGinn what induced him to punish the plaintiff.

"Sir," said McGinn, "suppose a man called you an Irish scallywag—what would you do?"

Said the magistrate with a smile, "But I'm not Irish!"

"Well," responded McGinn, "suppose he called you the kind of scallywag that ye are?"—The Pine Knot.

Where Would You Find—

1. Brest-Litovsk?
2. The Franklin D. Roosevelt Library?
3. The OPACS?
4. A khamsin?
5. The scene of the 1941 All Star baseball game?
6. The home State of Senator Claude Pepper?
7. The red grouse?
8. Shawongunk Mountains?
9. The campaign directed by Field Marshals Bock, Ruhnstedt, List, and Reichenau?
10. Mount Hamilton?

(Answers appear on this page)

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A fortified town in what was formerly East Poland, on the Bug River, near the German-Russian frontier.
2. Recently dedicated at Hyde Park, N. Y., the building will house some 6,000,000 documents which record President Roosevelt's public life since 1910, when he was elected to the New York State Senate.
3. The Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, in Washington, D. C.
4. The hot wind from the Sahara that prevails in Egypt before the vernal equinox.
5. Briggs Stadium, Detroit; the American League defeated the National League, 7 to 5.
6. Florida.
7. The common grouse of England and Scotland; it does not change the color of its plumage in winter.
8. A range in southeastern New York.
9. They are in charge of Germany's drive against Russia in the east.
10. California; on its summit is the Lick Observatory, one of the most important in the world.

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. W. F. Foster, Los Angeles

Modeling 1880 Fashions—for Dolls!

These youngsters were asked to pose in doll clothes that were height of fashion more than half a century ago. Judging from their expressions they would prefer the streamlined models of today.

Concerning Brotherhood

The universe is but one great city, full of beloved ones . . . by nature endeared to each other.—Epictetus.

To live is not to live for one's self alone; let us help one another.—Menander.

A Verse for Today . . .

When the enemy shall come in like a flood, the Spirit of the Lord shall lift up a standard against him.—Isa. 59:19.

Daily Anecdote

Satisfaction

It was during Grover Cleveland's first incumbency. The daughter of a lawyer prominent in a Kansas town had married an officer who, a few months after the ceremony, had been detailed to a remote post. The young wife, who had enjoyed a sort of belleship in the semi-metropolitan community in which she had been reared, felt as if she were about to be banished to a desert isle, far removed from civilization. Encouraged by her husband and father, she repaired to Washington to seek reprieve at headquarters.

"Fort Riley. Why that's a pretty good detail, isn't it?" asked the President, to whom the lady had stated her case.

"No, sir; it doesn't suit me at all."

"Shouldn't we try and be satisfied where we are?" continued the Chief Magistrate, with a patronizing smile.

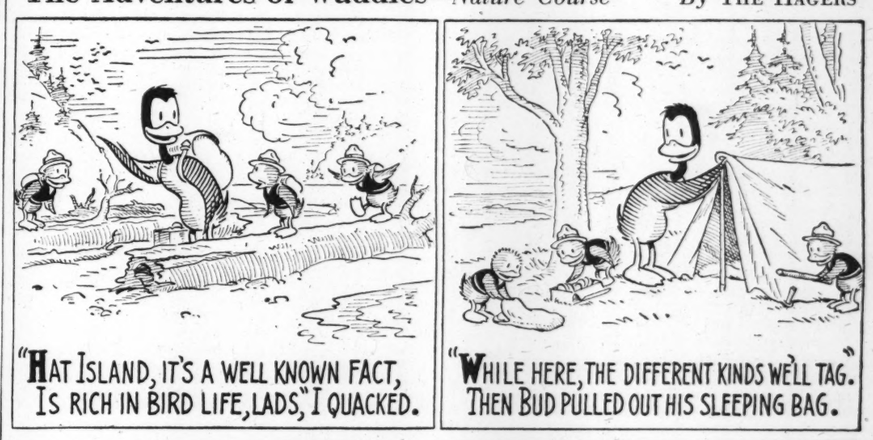
"You might have been satisfied with being Sheriff at Buffalo," came the pert retort, "but you wanted to be President of the United States."

Nylon for Money

Nylon or rayon fibers are to replace silk in the special paper used for printing United States money and government bonds.

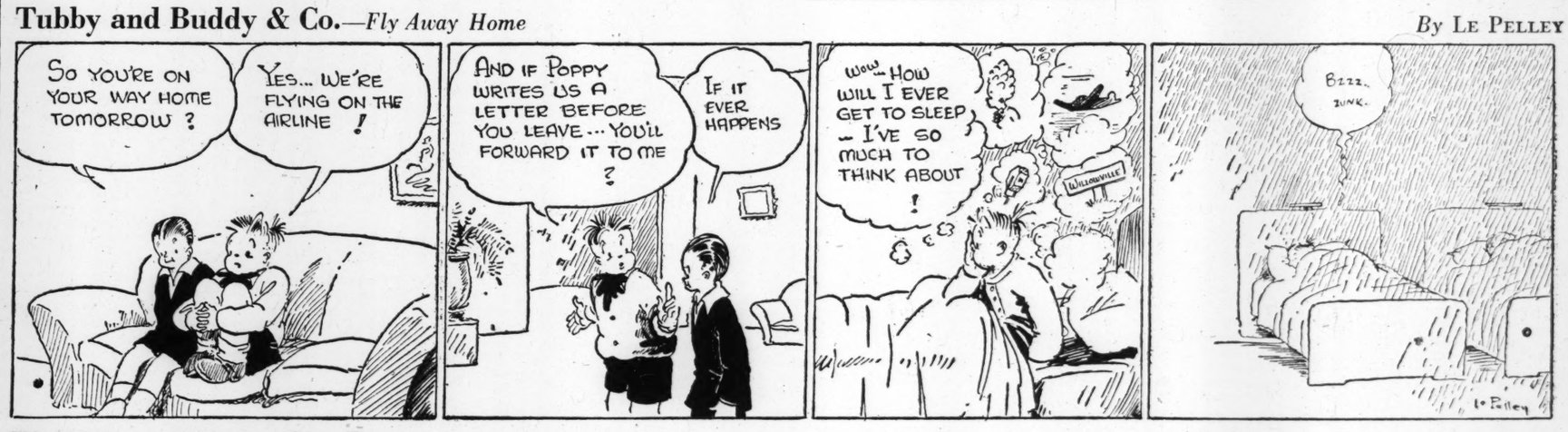
The Adventures of Waddles—*Nature Course*

By The Hagers


"HAT ISLAND, IT'S A WELL KNOWN FACT, IS RICH IN BIRD LIFE, LADS," I QUACKED.
"WHILE HERE, THE DIFFERENT KINDS WE'LL TAG." THEN BUD PULLED OUT HIS SLEEPING BAG.
IN CAMPING HE WAS NOT WELL VERSED; HE GOT INTO THE BAG HEAD FIRST.
"CUCKOO!" A BIRD CRIED OVERHEAD. "A CATBIRD THAT MUST BE," BUD SAID.

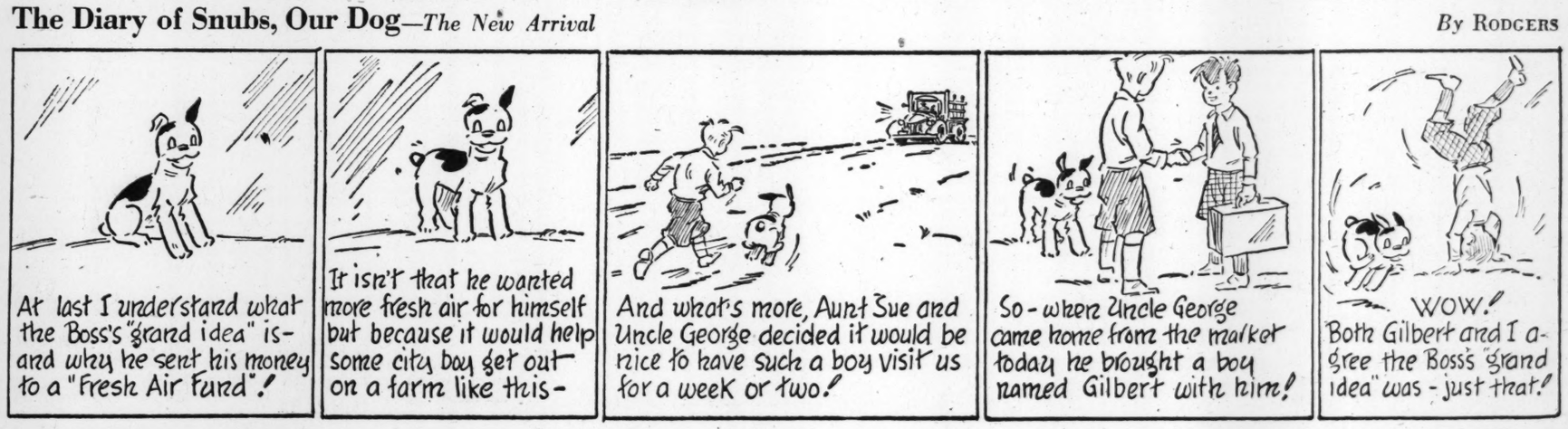
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Fly Away Home*

By Le Pelley


SO YOU'RE ON YOUR WAY HOME TOMORROW ?
YES... WE'RE FLYING ON THE AIRLINE !
AND IF POPPY WRITES US A LETTER BEFORE YOU LEAVE... YOU'LL FORWARD IT TO ME ?
IF IT EVER HAPPENS
WOW — HOW WILL I EVER GET TO SLEEP — I'VE SO MUCH TO THINK ABOUT !
WILLOWVILLE
BZZZ.. SUNK.
Le Pelley

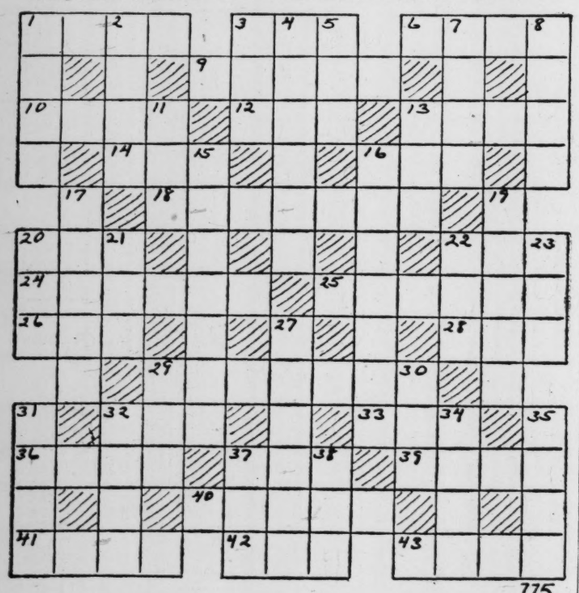
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The New Arrival*

By Rodgers


At last I understand what the Boss's "grand idea" is- and why he sent his money to a "Fresh Air Fund"!
It isn't that he wanted more fresh air for himself but because it would help some city boy get out on a farm like this-
And what's more, Aunt Sue and Uncle George decided it would be nice to have such a boy visit us for a week or two!
So - when Uncle George came home from the market today he brought a boy named Gilbert with him!
WOW! Both Gilbert and I agree the Boss's "grand idea" was - just that!

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



775

Across

1—What month was named in honor of Julius Caesar?
3—Japanese sash is what?
6—What is an escolar?
9—The clepsydra was a predecessor of what instrument?
10—What mountains are scenes of many legendary tales of German literature?
12—Owing.
13—What is fleshy crest on head of domestic fowl?
14—Who was Greek goddess of dawn?
16—What object is associated with ballistics?
18—Who is the tyrant of opera "William Tell"?
20—What is an object with bowlike curvature?
22—Obstruct.
24—How would a sponge be described?
25—In rowing, what do you call oarsman nearest the stern?
26—Plaything.
28—To obtain.
29—What was first name of founder of Salvation Army?
32—Ocean.
33—And not.
36—What is the larva of a coleopterous insect?
37—What is a climbing plant?
39—What fruit has grit cells?
40—What is the language of the Septuagint?
41—What is used as a detergent?
42—Craft.
43—What is a volcanic mountain of Sicily?

Down

1—What was first name of Dryden, English poet and dramatist?
2—What musical instrument did ancient Greeks make of tortise shell?
3—Aged.
4—What is the stock exchange of Paris?
5—Frozen water.
7—What is an important metallic element?
8—What Greek goddess is portrayed with drinking cup?
11—Who is exiled king of Albania?
13—Mongrel dog is what?
15—What is the mammoth tree of California?
16—What plant is said to have been named after an Illyrian king?
17—What is one of articles made by father of Hansel and Gretel?
19—What is a volcanic mountain of State of Washington?
20—Ready.
21—To shout.
22—What creature guarded Seven Sleepers?
23—Encountered.
27—Cow grass is better known by what name?
29—What is a texture spun by various insects?
30—What is an implement for washing floors?
31—Spawn of oysters are what?
32—What is capital of Fiji Islands?
34—What do you call a rhythmic silence in music?
35—What is the wild buffalo of India?
37—Man's name.
38—Hitherto.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Facing National Perils

The United States Senate by a vote of 45 to 30 has recognized that "the national interest is imperiled." The Selective Service Act provided that when Congress should declare such a condition to exist the President might retain in service for more than their original year the men called to the colors.

The Senate bill limits this extended service—for draftees, national guardsmen, reserve officers, and regular enlisted men—to eighteen months beyond their present terms, and it provides for earlier release of individuals in cases of proved hardship or for release of groups at the Army's discretion. One hopes that many may thus be returned to civilian pursuits as new trainees come in; but it also is to be hoped that the men in uniform will realize that they have been trained for a service which the Nation now very seriously needs.

The perils against which the Nation needs to be protected, however, are not all from outside. The Senate illustrated one of them in the same action by which it voted the extension of service. This is the peril of inflation. The addition of $10 a month to the base pay of soldiers after their first year of service is not unwarranted if wages in civilian industry are to be allowed to rise with whatever demands workers may make or the prices of farm products be pushed up by a political bloc to what the traffic will bear.

This is the apparent assumption on the part of Congress. And this is what is dangerous—not the willingness to pay the soldier more, but the assumption which makes it necessary. For if everyone is going to try to get more instead of give more in the national effort, the American dollar soon will lose much of its purchasing value and the crushing effects of inflation will fall on those great portions of the population—consumers, workers, and savers—who are not organized in the armed services, in trade unions, or in farm blocs.

Only Wednesday the Senate overrode a veto by the President of a $320,000,000 "defense" highway measure, vetoed because of its size and because its funds would be distributed according to population rather than according to military needs. A few days earlier the farm bloc put bills through the House and Senate forbidding the Government to market its holdings of surplus cotton and wheat. Meanwhile action lags on the pending price control bill, urgently requested by the Administration.

If members of Congress thus continue to dally with inflation they will be inviting one of the more avoidable perils of war upon the people who elected them.

"Redcap!"

In Britain he would be called, accurately, a porter; in Germany he bears the more mouth-filling designation of Gepäckträger; in America he is a "redcap." Like "garçon," the waiter, the "boy" who picks up your baggage in a city railroad station and carries it to the train or taxi is usually a grown man, often with a family to support.

For that reason the United States Department of Labor is properly concerned to learn whether the plan it caused to be installed of making a uniform 10-cent charge for every piece of baggage handled is working out well. The Wage and Hour Division has been holding hearings on the subject in St. Louis, Chicago, and New York.

Apparently neither the "redcap" nor the public is entirely pleased with the innovation. Persons who were previously quite willing to have their bags carried and to give the porter some reasonable amount are now more inclined to carry their own bags rather than fumble with check stubs and count out the exact 10 cents for each piece whether a brief case, an umbrella, or a heavy Gladstone.

The earnings to the men are said to be materially less under the new system than the old. The effort to get away from a tipping psychology and to assure a minimum wage paid by the railroad company has a commendable motive. But the experience seems to indicate that little improvement has been made over the original practice in which the transaction was one simply between the traveler and the redcap and in which the traveler was usually willing to make a reasonable payment for the service rendered.

The Lady Next Door says her friends do a lot of knitting when they get together but that there's nothing like a quilting bee to make things hum.

Inspiration to Independence

Announcing its eighth annual fair, starting at Hanover on August 11, the nationally known League of New Hampshire Arts and Crafts modestly calls attention to an organized handiwork movement which has been taken as an example in many other States of the Union. The idea originated with Mrs. J. Randolph Coolidge of Boston, who inspired the first of the League's score of shops, at Center Sandwich, where her summer home is located.

Gov. John G. Winant in 1931 formed a State Commission on Arts and Crafts, and the small subsidy granted to assist the League enabled thousands of rural people to keep off relief rolls. Both men and women have been guided into the profitable use of native talent and materials to be found at their own backdoors. The blacksmith, with few horses to shoe, is producing fine, wrought-iron grilles, fire-irons, candelabra, and other objects both useful and attractive. New Hampshire's own wood, minerals, flax, wool, clay, hides, and vegetation are being manufactured on farms, during the winter months, into articles of such quality that buyers from de luxe gift shops, cut off from overseas sources, have been going to the League for supplies. Artist teachers in crafts, traveling from town to town, have established a high level in design.

An enterprise which thus supplements the farmer's earnings and at the same time makes a substantial contribution to the Nation's folk art deserves to progress.

Paying for "Protection"

Japan's attitude toward Thailand is reminiscent of that of Nazi Germany toward small countries on the European Continent. It will be remembered that Tokyo began some time ago to build up the "protector" myth by helping Thailand to secure disputed territory from French Indo-China. Now in military control of French Indo-China, Tokyo is ready to tell Thailand exactly what Japanese protection means.

The history of Hungary and Bulgaria, aided by Germany in securing territories from their neighbors only to become helpless pawns on the chessboard of Nazi empire, is being rewritten for Thailand by Japan.

These protector poses assumed by the Nazis and the Nipponese may seem farcical to some. But they are not struck simply to satisfy Hitler's paradoxical obsession for legal formulas, as someone has recently suggested. They serve the very realistic purpose of embarrassing American and British diplomacy.

Should Thailand surrender to this pressure, its government would ask Japan to send in troops and would commit itself to fighting beside those troops should the United States and Britain resort to military measures to prevent the Japanese aggression. Then the Axis propagandists would say, as has Vichy of the British operations in Syria, that this was a "plain case" of democratic aggression against Thailand.

This very possibility helps the Axis by hindering the democracies' efforts to build up popular support for the necessary drastic moves against Axis expansion. When Secretary Hull declares a Japanese move in Thailand would threaten American security, Americans would do well to remember that this threat is part of the broader one embodied in the Axis technique of playing "grandma" to Red Riding Hood wherever people can be deceived.

"Celestial" Gift

About this time of year, all over the eastern half of the United States, the clustered seedpods of the ailanthus tree begin to redden above a lush growth of wide-spreading green fronds. In thickly-settled sections of Boston and New York, Indianapolis and Louisville, Pittsburgh and Memphis, in small cobbled courts, in narrow areaways behind rows of tenements, in alleyways and slum dooryards, this tree has taken root and flourished to gladden the eye in almost tropical luxuriance, where no other growing thing could find nourishment.

Its ruggedness, its tenacity, its quiet persistence in thriving on the poorest possible subsistence, without encouragement of any kind, and often when attempts have been made to root it out in favor of a linden or a gingko, may lend significance to the recollection that originally the seeds were brought here from China, and that its poetical name is "Tree of Heaven," or just plain "heaven tree."

Perhaps, as symbols for nations, trees may be as eloquent as banners; for Canada the generous maple, for England the stout-hearted oak, and now for China, this some-time ambassador, long-time friend, the ailanthus.

The Bookshelf

She Saw It Happen

For four years Boston-born and Park Avenue-bred Virginia Cowles traveled in Europe on a roving assignment for The London Sunday Times. All over the Continent and in the British Isles she followed conflict, from the Spanish Civil War to the invasion of Britain that failed. The number of history-making events she witnessed is amazing.

Her story, LOOKING FOR TROUBLE (New York: Harper, $3.50), reads like a newspaper woman's dream. She interviewed Mussolini, dined at a party with the Chamberlains, visited the Winston Churchills, and had tea with Hitler (even though Unity Valkyrie Mitford took all his attention). Yet writing without breathlessness or dramatic emphasis, Miss Cowles makes it all sound like an every-day assignment.

After a long series of eye-witness histories from the pens of male correspondents, it is novel, at least, to hear a girl reporter's side of the story, especially when she is as attractive and fearless as Miss Cowles. In Spain, where she started her newspaper career in 1936, she was reminded to be grateful that she was working in an era when women were actually allowed at the front, yet she was continually being suspected of being a spy. Why else, the Spaniards asked, would a pretty girl be hanging around a war?

"Looking for Trouble" will be the first introduction to Miss Cowles for most Americans, since her writings to date have appeared almost exclusively in London papers.

Possessing plenty of nerve, poise, and many personal friends on whom she did not hesitate to call, Miss Cowles had plenty of adventures. In retrospect, some of them probably seem foolhardy, but her policy of always being on the spot when a crisis came has enabled her to produce a fascinating book.

Despite the fact that she had had no newspaper experience before she went abroad, there is nothing amateurish about Miss Cowles' description of being bombed in Finland in weather 36 below zero, of her clandestine call at a collective farm in the Soviet Union, of her visit to a supine Paris in its last 24 hours, and of British bombing which she termed the worst she ever experienced.

Especially impressive is the number of prominent personages with whom Miss Cowles had social contacts in London and on the Continent. She has not hesitated to use them as news sources. Although she hobnobbed with Cabinet officers and peasants, she found that practically no one in Europe except the foreign correspondents had any real feeling of the significance of the disaster closing in on Europe. From the time she first saw Franco's guards on the International Bridge at Hendaye, she herself had the intuition that "here was the enemy," though her own country was 3,000 miles away.

While her book is chiefly a description of what she did and saw in Europe, Miss Cowles also draws a moral, summed up in the poignant sentence: "We cannot buy victory with our checkbooks."

"Let us rise up now in all our splendor," she advises, "and fight side by side with Great Britain until we reach a victory so complete that freedom will ring through the ages to come with a strength no man dare challenge." M. H.

Our Readers Say—

Principles and Peace

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is with great interest we are watching the trend away from isolationism as expressed in letters to your editorial staff, and published in the "Our Readers Say" column of The Christian Science Monitor.

While we are told in the Bible of the peace that the Master taught, we must not forget that he knotted a cord and drove the wrongdoers out of the temple. The money changers were doing wrong and the Master hated wrong. The only way they could be driven out was by force, and he used the most effective method. The case was not a matter for argument or appeasement.

Hitlerism is wrong! The subjugation of small defenseless peoples is wrong. If we don't knot our cords—or their equivalents—and drive them out, our declarations won't save the world from Hitler and his followers.

Each of us can add one to the would-be majority of right thinkers and doers by helping to drive out the evil thinkers and doers, and by our determination to keep our own relations with our fellow men fair, just, and right. (Mrs.) ALICE DEAN HAINES

Englewood, N. J.

An International Army?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was overseas in the last war and saw plenty of action on the front line. I want to say that I am positively against the entry of the United States into this war, declared or undeclared, unless we are actually attacked on our own U. S. shore. To my mind we own or lease entirely too much of the world's surface and we shall surely find just as Britain has, that it is a big job for any one country to police the world. Furthermore, for a country to constantly acquire more possessions, simply means the loss of liberty to the acquired lands.

The only solution to the war racket is an international army and navy, each country to contribute its quota. The United States' quota would probably be about 100,000 men and 50 ships and 500 planes, also 10 subs. The cost to each country would not be 1,000th part of what the cost now is. Under this system no country would be permitted to manufacture any implements of war other than its quota. So it is plain to see that no country or nation could possibly engage in any war with anyone. In this way billions would be diverted from destructive purposes to constructive purposes and war would be completely outlawed. J. S. U.

Washington

Victory Theme Song

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is an inspiring thought that the theme song of the new and better world now in the making should be the greatest of all musical compositions, Beethoven's Fifth Symphony. WILLIAM HOWELL REED

Roxbury, Mass.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Ones That Got Away

From the Icy North Atlantic to Windsor Castle

When the Dutch freighter Maasdam was torpedoed 400 miles off the coast of Greenland, among those who took to the lifeboats was Miss Lillian Evans of Arlington, Mass., member of the Harvard Unit, numbering seventeen. Miss Evans was in the last lifeboat to leave the ship. This boat sunk and she swam for hours before being picked up. Following are excerpts from letters to her mother, Mrs. Herbert T. Evans.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

We certainly aren't on a luxury liner, but everything really is all fine. I sleep on the floor because I am so long for that short "armchair in the wall." . . . The food is not bad. . . .

There are seventeen nurses and about the same number of marines going over to do some kind of work in the Embassy. . . .

We have a battery radio on board, and so are to have a dance below tonight. No shuffleboard, deck chairs, or luxuries, but not too uncomfortable. . . . I will write all the details of the trip after we arrive.

ABOARD A NORWEGIAN TANKER

I am safe and well, but have only the clothes on my back plus a sailor's pants and middy. All my things except your watch, Dick's medal, my class ring, and valuable papers and money are in Davy Jones's locker. Please don't worry, the Red Cross will take care of us. I am so glad I don't need all of life's luxuries.

We were on a Dutch ship which was sailing for England. June 27, at 1:15 a. m., the ship was torpedoed. We were all saved. Nine of the seventeen nurses are on the Norwegian tanker. We are just off the Hebrides, so in two days we will be in Barry Docks, Wales. We were going to Liverpool on the Dutch ship, but this one is going to Wales.

I am having wonderful new friendships; the Dutch are the very nicest people, and the Norwegians are perfect as sailors and as hosts to so many survivors.

I never wept a tear or felt any regrets, because I know everything will turn out right. My only thought when in the lifeboat was of you and in my mind was "Lead Kindly Light" which I say every night when we have our "blackout." We were forty-nine ships in the convoy; forty-two are left.

I should like to tell you the details of our experience if I felt you wouldn't worry. Our lifeboat capsized and I swam in the water for hours until the Norwegians came out in their boat and took us in. They looked like Norse gods coming to me. They had on black rubber suits and yellow rubber hoods.

We still sleep fully dressed with our lifejackets for pillows. . . . Of course this ship is very new, but is not for passengers, and so the Captain gave us his suite—bedroom, living room, guest room, and bath—and nine girls managed well. We have a radio and phonograph with the best records.

The last two days no ships have been lost, and we are in too shallow water for submarines—so we have been washing and ironing the men's shirts and our own things.

Isn't it fortunate we didn't buy expensive shoes, shirts, etc., or any good street clothes. . . . You can't believe how cold we have been; wear sweaters and that heavy top coat and fur-lined gloves all the time.

LONDON

This will probably reach you before letter number two, which is full of detail. We are now staying at the Nursing Service Club in London until we are re-outfitted, and then they plan to send us to the country for a rest. I really don't need it, but the hospital is not finished. . . .

This morning we were fitted for new uniforms, and after lunch had a press conference. . . . We have been treated royally by all the societies here. . . . The Dutch boys were certainly nice and we do miss them after seeing them every day on the ship that picked us up. . . .

Everything is very expensive and we are issued coupons to use. . . . When the coupons are gone you can't buy even if you have the money.

UNITED NURSES' SERVICE CLUB, LONDON

There is so much to tell about. We feel like debutantes with our social engagements. First I must tell you the Queen asked to see us. We went to the palace at 3 p. m. We walked with her in the garden for half an hour and talked. She is very pleasant and interested in all of us. She is much prettier than the pictures.

We also went to meet Mr. Winant, the American Ambassador; he is much like Abe Lincoln in looks and manner.

Then, too, we had a delightful lunch with Mr. Allen, European representative of the A. A. C., and Lady Astor was there too. She is so funny, talks all the time, says just what she thinks. We really enjoyed her.

We have visited so many English hospitals. They are much like our own. We have had wonderful teas with different groups here, and one, the Women's Volunteer Service, took us on a tour to see the really damaged part in the heart of the city. They also took us on a boat trip up and down the Thames to see their ambulance ships, all fitted for relief work. You can't imagine how well prepared they are. Everyone is working among the women of London. We also have visited the first aid stations and have been to see the air raid shelters. . . .

I must also tell you about our day at Windsor Castle. It is something like a story book. The village has little narrow streets winding around, and the shops are so quaint with moss on the roofs. The castle is up on a hill, and when you go in the gate you feel you are in an Arabian Nights story. Eton College is right there, too, and all the boys were about in their tall hats and tails. Everyone rides a bicycle.

The train we took was one of those that you step in one side and out the other, no connection with the other compartments. Such fun as I am having getting used to all the new things. . . . Their subways are much nicer than ours; the seats are like our pullman trains, with soft arms. . . .

Did you hear the broadcast the four girls made home, soon after we arrived? They notified their people beforehand, which was nice. . . .

We are going to tea at the Forum Club and then to visit Kathleen Harriman. She is here working for the News. I am flattered she picked me out when we visited Winston Churchill one day and asked me to lunch.

LILLIAN

The Wide Horizon

Americans in Syria

By Margaret McGilvary Zimmerman

Three months ago the average American knew little about Syria, its location or its strategic importance in the present world conflict. If he were familiar with the Bible he would associate Damascus, Tyre, and Sidon with the Holy Land, but he might not know whether they were still inhabited. His lesson in modern geography began when the British and Free French forces invaded Syria, and for thirty-four days the newspapers and broadcasting stations supplied him with the details. He would have been much surprised to learn that thousands of his fellow-countrymen were following the campaign with keen excitement and breathless suspense. These compatriots of his were born in the very towns and villages featured in the daily communiqués from the Near East battlefront, and even more are American descendants of Syrian stock. Others were born while their native American parents were residing in Syria.

The first Americans went to Syria as missionaries about 1820 and in a few rare instances the fourth generation of their descendants still reside there. It is not to be imagined, however, that they have become Levantines in any sense of the term. Their status is that of American citizens resident abroad, and many of the children sent home to the United States to be educated have never returned except to visit. By 1939 the American colony numbered several hundred and were locally classified as Mission, College, Consular, and Oils.

Since then many who had not struck permanent roots returned to the United States. Others home on furlough have not returned, and short-term workers in mission or university were not replaced. Nevertheless, when the Allied campaign opened there were still a considerable number of Americans who had no home or means of livelihood outside of Syria, and it seems probable they decided to ride out the storm.

* * *

Beirut, which was a walled village when the first Americans arrived in sailing ships, had grown by 1938 into a metropolis of some 175,000 inhabitants. The American University of Beirut which is situated on the promontory at the western end of the city commands a gorgeous view of the Mediterranean, and the American homes in that quarter are just what the name implies. The American Community School had an average annual enrollment of from 75 to 100 Anglo-American children.

Beirut is located on approximately the same parallel as Los Angeles, and the climate of the coastal plain resembles that of Southern California, except that Syria frankly admits a rainy season which extends from October to April. Like California, Syria has its pleasant littoral, its high plateaus, and lofty mountains, as well as its deserts.

Naturally, the inland cities are neither so cosmopolitan nor so modern as Beirut, but as distances are not great and roads are excellent, Americans who live in Damascus, Homs, Hama, Aleppo or Deir-ez-Zor no longer are isolated from the world.

* * *

Life in the Near East moves slowly, and in a land where the natives refuse to be hurried even Americans learn to take it easy. The cost of living is low, service cheap and plentiful, and social life pleasant and varied. Both Syrians and foreigners spend much of their time out of doors, and sports range from sea bathing to skiing in the mountains. The whole country is a cyclorama of history, but even a picnic supper is a glamorous adventure if it is eaten atop a Crusader castle, or on the seashore where St. George slew the dragon, or where Jonah landed after his submarine cruise.

Twenty years of carefree existence intervened between the two wars, but during both European conflicts Syria has suffered greatly, particularly because of the Allied blockades. The country is wholly dependent on its foreign trade, and from 1914 to 1918 many of its inhabitants literally starved to death. This time, however, the blockade had been in force only a year when the British entered Syria and apparently its effect was only beginning to be felt in February when an American wrote: "We can find practically everything, but at great expense."

During the First World War the desultory skirmishes which actually occurred on Syrian soil were like medieval tournaments compared to modern battles. There were no air raids and no destructive attacks from the sea. The Syrians hated their Turkish masters and Allenby was hailed as a savior when he entered in October, 1918. News dispatches indicate the Allies were greeted with equal enthusiasm the other day. The shadow of fear has been lifted from the land.

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